FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 DECEMBER 1984

Hijacking of Kuwaiti Airliner

The Iranian authorities removed the barriers preventing the hijacked airliner from taking off after the hijackers shot dead two Kuwaiti passengers on the plane early on 6 December, Tehran radio announced. Security officials at Rome airport were placed on alert because of fear that the hijackers may try to take the aircraft to Italy, according to KUNA. An Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA disclosed that the hijackers have threatened to kill the Americans aboard the plane unless Kuwait releases their friends from prison. The Kuwaiti Government announced earlier that it will not consider the hijackers' demands until all the passengers are released, the agency noted, while the hijackers warned that they have wired the plane with explosives.

The shootings on the plane came after the Kuwaiti interior minister had begun direct negotiations with the hijackers through a linkup of the control towers at Kuwait airport and Tehran's Mehrabad Airport and after the arrival in Tehran of a Kuwaiti delegation, according to IRNA and Tehran radio. The hijackers earlier released another batch of prisoners, bringing to 67 the total number released, and they subsequently agreed to release the pilot and copilot if the plane is provided with replacement pilots, IRNA reported.

In reaction to the hijacking, an official Saudi statement broadcast by Jeddah radio expressed hope that the Iranian authorities will "wisely tackle the problem, as they always do." Tehran radio cited a report that an Islamic Jihad organization spokesman in Beirut has urged the hijackers to leave Tehran so as not to involve Iran in the affair. The hijackers are not connected with the Islamic Jihad, the spokesman maintained, but "we support their action and regard them as our friends."

Meanwhile, the confusion about the hijackers' identity continued, with AFP referring to them as Palestinians and IRNA citing the view of released passengers that they are Lebanese.

Israeli-Lebanese Talks

Reporting on the resumption of Israeli-Lebanese military talks at Al-Naqurah on 6 December, Jerusalem radio said that both delegations were "optimistic" that Israel will respond "positively" to Lebanon's proposals on the deployment of its Army in the south. Earlier, in remarks reported by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stressed that Lebanon cannot accept any forces north of the Al-Litani River other than the legitimate Army and Internal Security Forces.

Israeli Foreign Policy

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Paris where he held talks with his French counterpart Laurent Fabius, Jerusalem radio reported. At a state banquet in Peres' honor, Fabius called for closer ties between France and Israel but he urged the Israelis to treat Palestinian residents "according to human rights." In reply, Peres stressed that France can play an important role in Israel's future and in helping to resolve the Middle East crisis. Commenting on Peres' visit in an interview reported by MENA, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali expressed the hope that France will convince the Israeli Labor Party of the importance of direct contacts between Israel and the PLO.

However, in remarks to the Knesset reported by Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir maintained that there is a national consensus in Israel not to hold any political contact with the PLO, which is not a party to the political process but is the "distinct obstacle" to peace.

He warned Egypt and Jordan that they must choose between peace and support for the PLO, because the two are "incompatible." In another development, defense sources cited by the radio affirmed that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's current visit to London has nothing to do with Jordanian King Husayn's visit to Britain.

Palestinian Affairs

Jordanian-Palestinian Relations — These ties must develop into joint action for liberation of the land, Jordan's foreign minister declared in an interview with *AL-AHRAM* cited by MENA. He went on to stress Egypt's important role in persuading "other parties" to join the peace process after a Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is reached.

'Arafat Talks in Baghdad — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz reviewed the work of the 17th PNC session and the effect of the Iran-Iraq conflict on the Arab nation, Baghdad radio disclosed.

Egypt's Endorsement of EEC Declaration

Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said in a statement published in *AL-AHRAM* that the EEC declaration on establishing peace in the Middle East coincides with Egypt's views, MENA reported.

Libya

U.S. allegations that Libyan support elements have not been withdrawn from Chad stem from the Reagan administration's hostile campaign and attempt to put pressure on France, an unidentified commentator on Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio charged.

The support elements have been withdrawn as agreed and Libya is ready to cooperate with France on a political solution, the commentator stressed, but added that "before everything else" Libya is ready to fight "in the north, the east, and the south."

Western Sahara

All military conflicts have had political negotiation as their logical end, and thus the SDAR "extends the hand of reconciliation and negotiation", a member of the Polisario Political Bureau stressed in an interview cited by Algiers radio.

Nevertheless, an SDAR statement cited by APS asserted that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army is continuing its Greater Arab Maghreb offensive, claiming that 84 royalist soldiers were killed in battles on 30 November and 1 December.

Pakistan

Persons who do not participate in the upcoming referendum or elections, who boycott them or incite others not to participate in them, will be imprisoned or fined or both, and they will be prohibited from serving in the National Assembly, provincial assemblies, or Senate for 7 years, according to decrees issued by President Ziaul Haq that were outlined by Karachi radio. As for charges by the DRA of airspace violations by helicopters on 25 November and cross-border shelling between 25 and 27 November, the Pakistani Government denied the allegations as "false and baseless," the radio reported.

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BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Sends Message to Iranian Counterpart

GF061026 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Manama, 6 Dec (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister, received in Manama this morning 'Abbas Shakohi, Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain, and handed him a written message for Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister. It has been learned that the message comprises Bahrain's call to the Iranian Government to increase efforts for the release of the innocent hostages of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane and take necessary measures to confront these terrorist operations, whatever their source or purpose.

KUWAIT

Further Reportage on Airline Hijacking

Interior Minister Contacts Hijackers

LD052131 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2306 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Dec (KUNA) — KUNA has learned that the Kuwaiti minister of the interior, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad, tonight had a direct conversation with the hijackers of the Kuwaiti plane at Tehran airport from the Kuwait Airlines operation room at Kuwait's international airport. The conversation is part of the efforts being exerted by the Kuwaiti state officials to secure the safety of the passengers of the hijacked plane and their release in order to end the operation as soon as possible.

Envoy Assures Pakistan of Efforts

LD052144 Kuwait KUNA in English 2048 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 5 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Ambassador in Pakistan Muhammad Ibrahim al-Najran Wednesday assured the Pakistani Government that Kuwaiti Government would continue to make every possible effort to secure an early release of the remaining passengers of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner now parked at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran. He gave this assurace when he was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was conveyed Pakistan Government's concern and anxiety for the welfare and safety of the Pakistani passengers on board the plane hijacked yesterday on a flight between Dubayy and Karachi. Al-Najran was requested for continuing support and cooperation in the efforts to secure an early and safe release of the passengers on board the plane. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, Radio Pakistan reported that eighteen Pakistani men have been released by the hijackers today. Earlier about an equal number of Pakistani women and children had been released. They had all been lodged in a hotel in Tehran.

There were in all 127 Pakistani passengers reported to be on the plane at the time of hijacking.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

GF060700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] According to latest reports, a number of officials from the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry and a medical delegation arrived in Tehran at 0300. Mr Ahmad al-'Aziz, an official of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry who arrived in Tehran this morning leading the delegation, told a correspondent of the Central News Unit that he and the counsellor to the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry have come to Tehran along with a medical delegation so that they can hold talks with the hijackers of the Kuwaiti aircraft.

As to the steps taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran to secure the release of some of the passengers of the aircraft, he said: I am thankful to the Iranian authorities for their goodwill and their useful steps toward settling this problem.

Officials Board Hijacked Plane

GF061028 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Dec (QNA) — 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, affirmed Kuwait's refusal to respond to the demands of the hijackers of the Kuwaiti plane, which is at Tehran airport at the moment. In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN* today he ruled out the possibility that the hijackers will demand to come to Kuwait.

In a statement to the same daily Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim, Kuwaiti defense minister, denied the presence of Kuwaiti officers on the hijacked plane and said that it is possible that they are Pakistani officers working in various Kuwaiti ministries including the Defense Ministry.

A highranking Kuwaiti official told *AL-WATAN* that the hijacking is still being pursued at all levels by leading members of the UN Security Council.

Kuwaiti Dailies Denounce Hijacking

GF051200 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0625 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Dec (WAKH) — In Kuwait the newspapers *AL-WATAN* and *AL-ANBA'* today denounced the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airplane and condemned the hijackers for this act.

The newspaper *AL-WATAN* said: It seems that some of those who are preoccupied with politics in the Middle East have insisted on choosing the wrong location and means to practice their struggle activities.

The newspaper *AL-ANBA'* said that the crime of hijacking, in the wake of other ugly incidents of assassination and sabotage, cannot be tolerated when carried out against institutions and individuals because of individual rashness, especially if these crimes are committed by fake organizations behind which regimes and official organs are hiding. The paper called for a united stand against this terrorism which some Arabs are practicing against this nation, its culture, reputation, safety, and security.

OMAN

Arab League Secretary General Klibi Arrives

GF051110 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Muscat, 5 Dec (WAKH) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Muscat today to attend the opening session of the 16th Arab Boy Scouts Conference which will begin in the Omani capital later today.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF060846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Muscat, 6 Dec (WAKH) — Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, left Muscat this morning after a 2-day visit to the Sultanate during which he attended the opening session of the Sixth Arab Boy Scouts Conference, which began its work in Muscat yesterday. During this visit Klibi also held talks with Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, concerning developments and events on the Arab arena.

Briefs

Envoy to Brazil — 'Ali Salim Badr al-Hana'i, Omani ambassador to the United States, delivered his credentials to Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo as Omani nonresident ambassador to Brazil. [Excerpt] [*Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Dec 84 GF*]

QATAR

Dailies Comment on Kuwaiti Hijacking

GULF TIMES: Stricter Measures Needed

GF051306 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Doha, 5 Dec (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *GULF TIMES* today called for tighter security check-ups at airports in order to prevent terrorists from taking weapons on board and for a hard line to be followed once the terrorists surrender, so that they will set an example to others planning to commit similar crimes.

Commenting on the hijacking of the Kuwaiti aircraft, the paper said that the international authorities' recent success in foiling aircraft hijacking operations created a general feeling that this threat can be gradually eliminated, but the yesterday's hijacking of the Kuwaiti aircraft, followed by a brutal killing, shows that the danger still threatens any person who is on board any aircraft, no matter what the destination. The English language paper called for intensively analyzing this particular treacherous crime to find out the weak points in security measures.

The paper affirmed the importance of not making concessions after any incident regardless of the terrorists' promises during negotiations, because it is pointless to trust criminals who have no concept of honor.

AL-RAYAH Condemns Hijacking

GF060900 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 6 Dec (WAKH) — In its editorial today the Qatari daily *AL-RAYAH* condemned the hijacking of planes and the holding of innocent passengers as hostages to bargain for definite demands. It said that any normal person cannot accept this logic whatever the intentions and demands of the hijackers and he cannot defend the use of violence as a means to detain an innocent hostage or kill an employee on the pretext that this is a revolutionary act.

The daily affirmed that the hijacking of the Kuwaiti plane and the detention of more than 100 passengers will not be tolerated as a method of political or psychological pressure on the Kuwaiti Government. On the contrary, those who have planned and executed this piracy should know that this will not change anything and that air piracy will always remain a condemned method.

Briefs

Ports Not Congested — Doha, 4 Dec (QNA) — 'Abd al-Rahman Jabir Muftah, director of the Qatari Ports Department and current chairman of the Arab Academy for Shipping, has emphasized that the ports of Doha and Umm Sa'id in Qatar have not suffered from congestion since 1977. In a statement published today, he said the Department of Qatari Ports haa enough potential to handle twice the number of currently-imported goods to the state of Qatar. [Excerpt] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Dec 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Source Denounces Kuwaiti Plane Hijacking

GF051607 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Dec 84

["Text" of statement issued by official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airbus]

[Text] The government of the Kingdom, while following the events of the hijacking of the Kuwaiti plane since yesterday morning, expresses its utmost sorrow over and denounces this criminal act. It greatly hopes that the Iranian authorities will wisely tackle this problem, as they always do, in order to put an end to the tragedy of this hijacking and save the innocent passangers. It also would like to call on all fraternal and friendly countries to contribute strenuous efforts for ending this tragedy and all terrorist acts which are taking on dangerous dimensions in our world today, especially regarding air piracy, and to prevent at all costs the repetition of another such incident.

YAR

Iranian Foreign Minister Sends Note to Counterpart

GF051924 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Sanaa, 5 Dec (QNA) — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received a message from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, on relations between the two countries and on Iran's participation in the 15th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, which will be held in Sanaa this month. The message was conveyed today by ('Aladdin Drojodi), director of the Political Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry — who is currently visiting Sanaa — during an audience with Dr al-Iryani.

YAR, PDRY Leaders Tour Earthquake-Stricken Area

GF051934 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of our homeland, visited the governorate of (Zamar) today. They inspected the progress of the works currently conducted in areas affected by earthquake.

They were received in the region of Al-Zahran by Brother Ahmad al-Hajri, member of the Standing Committee, and governor of the brigade of (Zamar); officials at the governorate; the commander of the region; engineer Muhammad Jagban, director of the executive office for rebuilding the affected areas; and engineer Juman Muhammad 'Abdu, deputy of the executive office.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of our homeland, made a speech. He said: First, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to my brother the governor, and the brother poets, whose poems we have listened to. The receptive words indicate the depth of the relations among our peoples in the north and south of the homeland. The reception given in the city of (Zamar) shows the adherence of the citizens of (Zamar), the citizens of the governorate, the citizens of Sanaa, and the people in North and South Yemen to the glorious revolution of 26 September and 14 October [words indistinct]. These steps indicate the care of the leadership in the northern and southern parts of Yemen for Yemeni unity. We consider these steps which have been achieved as steps toward the unity of our peoples and the homeland.

Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned to Sanaa this afternoon.

AL-TADAMUN: Observers Expect Cabinet Reshuffle

WA051536 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 17-23 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Over the past few days, there has been increasing talk of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle in the Egyptian Government. *AL-TADAMUN* has learned from Arab and Egyptian sources observing the scene, that this reshuffle will probably take place before the end of the year, and that Kamal Hasan 'Ali's staying on in the post of prime minister will continue to be left to his own judgement and the dictates of his health.

The sources believe that the following will be absent from the new government: Justice Minister Mamduh 'Atiyah, Economy Minister Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, and Minister of Culture Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan — especially since the crisis between the Supreme Judicial Council and the minister of justice has deepened, and since the conflict between the socialist prosecutor's office and the minister of economy has sharpened.

Furthermore, Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, president of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, has submitted his resignation. However he will remain at his post until a replacement is named. This comes in the wake of the controversy surrounding the Los Angeles Olympics and the public remarks addressed to him on the issue by President Husni Mubarak.

All of these indications make sources in Cairo think that the Cabinet changes will take place soon — it is thought by the end of the year.

New Ambassador to U.S. Views Relations

PM051237 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Dec 84 pp 22-25

[Interview with 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, new ambassador to the United States, by Muhammad Sadiq and Suhayr Fahmi in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-MAJALLAH*: What is the concept of the special relations with the United States, and are there any such relations with other countries?

Al-Ridi: I believe it inappropriate to say that our relations with the United States are special and that our relations with other country are not special. Indeed, the fact is that relations between Egypt and the United States are important for several reasons:

1. The United States is a superpower and has a global policy, while Egypt has a pivotal and major role to play in the Middle East, for obvious reasons that we need not spell out. Therefore the relations between Egypt and the United States are important but not special. I am not in favor of such indulgence in descriptions. These relations are important in view of the nature of the U.S. role as a superpower and a state that has interests in the Middle East, and of Egypt's role, the common interests, and the objectives which both Egypt and the United States are seeking.

2. With regard to achieving peace in the Middle East, finding a solution to the Palestinian problem, and promoting stability and development in the area, the United States has a major role to play. In my view stability can be achieved through development and through securing human rights.

For all these reasons relations between Egypt and the United States are very important, but they are not special, because if we say that, it means that our relations with other countries are less special — something that is not consistent with Egypt's foreign policy.

AL-MAJALLAH: Is it possible to create an Arab lobby to counter the Zionist lobby in the United States?

Al-Ridi: Of course it is possible. There have always been attempts to do so. Frankly however, I believe that the Arab lobby begins with the Arab himself, here in the great Arab homeland. It begins when we as Arabs can tackle our problems and defend them, and when we are capable of creating a unified policy for ourselves and intensifying and developing the ties that link us together; when we confront the world with a single cultural stand; the Arab lobby begins from this point.

AL-MAJALLAH: The magazine *AL-TADAMUN* said in July that you were one of those opposed to the Camp David accords. For this reason you refrained from working in the diplomatic corps for a long time before you were appointed ambassador to Pakistan. Does your appointment as Egyptian Ambassador to the United States confirm that Camp David has again been discounted?

Al-Ridi: I did not refrain from working in the diplomatic corps. We must make it publicly known that Egypt is committed to the peace agreements, and that this commitment is clear, frank, and definitely strategic. It has been confirmed by President Mubarak several times and it is not subject to discussion.

As for the claim that I am against the Camp David accords, there is no foundation to such a claim, because my position is governed by my official responsibility and by my responsibility to the department for which I work, the Foreign Ministry.

AL-MAJALLAH: The economic aspect of Egyptian-U.S. relations is on many people's minds. What will you do to improve this aspect?

Al-Ridi: The aspect of economic cooperation is very important, of course. In this regard there is an important issue, which is the question of Egyptian exports to the United States. Egypt must be given the opportunity to have a presence in the U.S. market, whether in the field of ready-made clothes and textiles or other goods, because the Egyptian balance of payments is suffering from serious deficit and the only way to rectify this deficit is through exports.

This is the policy which Egypt now is pursuing and to which it attaches great importance. Therefore, I believe that this is an important point in Egyptian-U.S. relations.

Al-Majid Welcomes EC Middle East Declaration

NC052249 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) — Egypt welcomes the declaration issued by the EC heads of state at the end of their meeting in Dublin. The declaration is identical with Egypt's view on the basis and means for establishing peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to be published by *AL-AHRAM* tomorrow, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid says: On the basis of the passages of the declaration, which Egypt has not yet officially received, there is an identity in views between Egypt and the EC states.

'Abd al-Majid adds: Egypt appreciates Europe's role. Before the European summit, President Husni Mubarak had sent messages to European leaders asking them to urge the EC to adopt a stand which would reconfirm its previous stands. President Mubarak had asked the European leaders for their effective participations in cooperation with the United States, in solving the Middle East crisis.

The foreign minister further says: Egypt hopes that the EC wili continue to adopt such constructive stands on the basis that peace and stability in the Middle East are connected with Europe's security and stability.

Ghali Says PLO-Israeli Contacts Would Help Peace

NC052159 Cairo MENA in English 2140 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Paris, Dec 5 (MENA) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said tonight that if France can persuade the ruling Israeli Labour Party about the importance of direct contact between the Israeli Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization, this would facilitate the peace process.

In an interview with France Antir radio, Dr Ghali said there are close relations between the French and Israeli Governments as the two ruling parties are members of the Socialist International.

Al-Majid To Comment on Husayn Visit

NC051541 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will hold a news conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Cairo tomorrow morning. He will speak about the results of the talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan, as well as about Egypt's stand on promoting peace efforts for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid will also outline Egypt's foreign policy and its relations with the two superpowers and the various states of the world.

Joint Party Delegation Leaves for Baghdad

NC051815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1756 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) — A delegation representing the various Egyptian parties left Cairo for Baghdad tonight to participate in the meetings of the followup body emanating from the world conference on the effects of the Gulf war on international security and peace, which was held in Baghdad in July. The delegation includes Dr Muhammad Hasan al-Zayyat of the National Democratic Party, Sayf al-Din al-Ghazali of the Wafd Party, Fu'ad Nushi of the Labor Party, and 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Sawi, chairman of the African Journalists Federation.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Yasir 'Arafat

JN051806 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this evening. During the meeting, they reviewed the work of the 17th PNC session which was held in Amman, and the results that affirmed the struggling Palestinian people's vitality, their legitimate institutions, and their ability to thwart the suspect conspiracies aimed at dividing the Palestinian people's unity, paralyzing their just struggle, and dominating their independent will. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister affirmed Iraq's firm stand in supporting the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, and in supporting its just struggle to regain the Palestinian people's rights.

They also discussed the suspect Iranian regime's aggression against Iraq and the aim of this continuing aggression with regard to weakening the Arab nation and hampering its endeavor to achieve progress and regain the usurped rights. The meeting was attended by the official in charge of the Arab liberation movements in the RCC, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Taha Yasin 'Ali, the director of the Arab liberation movements bureau, members of the delegation accompanying Yasir 'Arafat, and the director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Husayn Confers With 'Arafat

JN061203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and congratulated him on the success of the 17th PNC session, wishing the PLO continued progress along the road of struggle for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. Yasir 'Arafat expressed the PLO's gratitude for the support President Saddam Husayn and Iraq are extending for the unity of the PLO and its legitimate institutions. The two sides discussed the Arab situation and the need to bolster collective Arab action.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jawid al-Ghusayn and Fahd al-Qawasimi, PLO Executive Committee members; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, Baghdad PLO office director.

Communique No 1,671 on 4-5 Dec Operations

JN051758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,671 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the glorious anniversary of the divine guidance, the birth of the prophet of mercy, the founder of the nation's glory, and the artisan of its pride, the victories of the staunch men of Iraq — who have dedicated their lives to jihad for God's glory, who are defending the true and tolerant message because they are the worthy inheritors of its values and have devoted their lives to the defense of the values of freedom, progress, good, and peace — are increasing, thanks to God and to his blessed prophet and thanks to the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, a member of the generous Hashemite family and the loyal guardian of its genuine Arab course.

The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. With more determination to inflict the heaviest losses on the foolish Iranian enemy forces, a group of our valiant fighters carried out a daring and successful attack on enemy positions in the Maysan sector, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

Our fighters destroyed one enemy position, after setting it on fire, and two enemy boats. Our fighters returned safely after accomplishing their mission. In another area of the same sector, one enemy vehicle was destroyed.

2. The brave artillery men dealt fierce and effective blows to selected enemy positions and other targets in the eastern area of the Basra operational sector, scoring direct hits, killing two enemy troops destroying one personnel carrier, and setting one fuel tank on fire.

The enemy troops were seen evacuating their casualties in a state of confusion.

3. One of our forward units opened fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two and destroying one enemy observation post. In another area of the same sector, one of our patrols captured serviceable military hardware the enemy left behind in previous battles.

4. The rancorous enemy shelled several civilian areas in the Basra suburbs this morning.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 December 1984

Briefs

Two Ambassadors Present Credentials—Baghdad, 6 Dec (INA)—President Saddam Husayn today received the credentials of Bahraini Ambassador 'Abd al-Rahman Salman Kamal and Omani Ambassador Bashir Ibn Salim Ibn Faraj. The ceremony was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ahmad Husayn, head of the presidential office. [Text][*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Dec 84 JN*]

King Husayn, Delegation Depart for UK

JN051228 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Amman at noon today on a visit to the United Kingdom that will last several days. They were seen off by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Princess Tharwat, Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the prime minister, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, and the British ambassador and his wife.

Their majesties are accompanied by the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and a number of officials. Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as regent during his majesty's absence in the presence of the Cabinet members.

Reportage, Comment Continue on Murder of Diplomat

Assassin Identified

AU041826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1984 — On December 4, around 8.10 hrs, 'Azmi al-Mufti, counsellor of the Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Bucharest, was pistol shot dead near hotel "Bucuresti" where he had lived temporarily together with his family. The Jordanian diplomat was assaulted in the parking site near the hotel, where his car was stationed.

The killer was identified and apprehended right away. He is Ahmed Moh'd Ali Hersh [spelling as received], 27, born in Salfit-Nablus, and has a Jordanian passport issued by the Bucharest Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He is in Romania as a student of the Bucharest Institute of Construction and is known among the Arab students as a disbalanced person.

The murderer is under arrest. The Romanian authorities continue the investigation.

Burial Scheduled

JN052024 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — The body of the late martyred 'Azmi al-Mufti, minister plenipotentiary at the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest who was assassinated by a sinful hand in the Romanian capital yesterday, arrived at Alia International Airport this evening. The body was received by Chief Chamberlaim Ra'd ibn Zayd, as representative of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; the Senate president; the speaker of the House of Representatives; the deputy prime minister and interior minister; the foreign minister; a number of ministers and senior officials; the Romanian ambassador in Amman; the family of the deceased; and a large number of citizens. The Foreign Ministry mission led by Tariq Madi, director of protocol at the Ministry, also returned with the body.

The body was taken from the airport to King Husayn Medical Center in a solemn procession. Burial will be tomorrow.

Assassination Condemned

JN051116 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Dec 84 p 3

[Musa Kaylani article: "'Azmi Takes Stand With Martyrs"]

[Text] His father and friends called him "Gandhi". Just like Mahatma Gandhi he faced the assassin's bullets in the same dramatic irony. 'Azmi al-Mufti, the Jordanian Embassy counsellor in Romania is not mourned only by his father, Sa'id Pasha, and by his family. He is mourned by thousands of Jordanians: colleagues, friends and acquaintances. This integrity and moral fabric made him a pride to his family. Being an epitome of diplomacy made him a pride to his colleagues as well.

It is the destiny of Jordan to face amateur terrorism, organised terrorism and state terrorism. Since late King 'Abdullah's assassination to Hazza' al-Majali's to Wasfi al-Tal's, Jordan never compromised its principles in fear of cowardly terrorist bullets. Jordan never succumbed to political blackmail in its defence of genuine Palestinian interests and true Arab rights.

But the question remains: For how long will Jordan tolerate a certain state's support for the terrorist acts of quasi-independent organisations?

For how long will Jordan suffer the consequences of terror perpetrated by others who consider it an official state policy?

Within the last ten months, seven attempts were made at Jordanian diplomats' lives. Some of them ended fatally.

It is Jordan's destiny to suffer Israel's special brand of state-sponsored terrorism. At the same time, Jordan suffers from an Arab brand of State-sponsored terrorism.

Enemies of Palestinian legitimacy are furious at Jordan's exposure of their sloganeering strategem. They vent their wrath on defenceless Jordanian diplomats.

Four years ago, Iraqi diplomats were suffering the same "sitting-duck" target fate which Jordanian diplomats are passing through now. At that time Baghdad used its typical Iraqi deterrent, which was both successful and lethal.

Those who are committed to the evangelism of the bullet will never succeed in forcing Amman to subdue to their "diktat".

Counterterrorism Urged

JN051145 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Dec 84 p 26

["Every Day" column by Tariq Masarwah: "Terrorism and the Similar Weapon"]

[Text] The assassination of 'Azmi Sa'id al-Mufti in Bucharest, the attempt to assassinate 'Asim Qutayshat in Athens, the planting of explosives in cars belonging to three Iraqi diplomats

in the Greek capital, the hijacking of a Kuwaiti plane to Tehran and throwing the bodies of two of its passengers out, and the attempt to assassinate 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush in Cairo have all occurred in 1 week. This means we face a new wave of terrorism. We know how this wave began, but we have no means of knowing where it will end if we are satisfied with denouncing "these heinous acts," especially since the information we have clearly indicates the sources of this wave of terrorism and proves that there is full coordination among these sources with the aim of escalating acts of terrorism in the future.

We must realize that this terrorist coordination is not an individual case of dementia but a well-planned political operation. We must understand that, as a political operation, this terroristic coordination is a reaction to political coordination among sides that are targets of this terrorism. We must also understand that the more these sides coordinate their politics, the fiercer and more violent these terrorist operations become.

It is easy for us to analyze the phenomenon of terrorism and eventually consider it as a state of political as well as military impotence vis-a-vis effective, successful military and political actions. However, we here in Jordan are called on, more than others, to take a practical position because it seems we are the number one target. After attempts to assassinate our ambassadors in Rome and New Delhi, the assassination of Jordanian diplomats in Athens and Madrid, the assassination of 'Azmi al-Mufti, and the recent attempted assassination of 'Asim Qutayshat in Athens, we cannot allow our diplomatic missions to take any more or transform themselves and the houses of our diplomats into fortresses. Likewise, we cannot evacuate our missions from the world capitals in order to protect the lives of our diplomats.

The most difficult thing a journalist can do is call for violence. However, when we find citizens as innocent as 'Azmi and Qutayshat assassinated or exposed to assassination, we have no alternative but to call on the state to counter terrorism with a similar weapon, because terrorism understands only the language of counterterrorism. The only thing that can protect the Jordanian diplomat who is taking his child to school from mad bullets is awareness by those pulling the triggers that their embassies will pay the price in accordance with the dictum: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Our psychological pain in missing a good friend like 'Azmi al-Mufti and in seeing a bereaved father like former Prime Minister Sa'id al-Mufti can be compared only with the painful worry of every Jordanian family about our diplomats abroad. This situation cannot be accepted or tolerated. We cannot allow this terrorism, which is meant to bring pressure on our country, to continue any longer. We call for using all means to end it because we are dealing with the lives of our sons and the dignity of the country.

Al-Masri on New Measures To Protect Embassies

JN060709 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-RA'Y* —Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that the Jordanian Government has adopted the necessary measures to protect its embassies abroad. He said that the government has informed the host countries of the need to increase the guard on Jordanian embassies and communities after the assassination of 'Azmi Sa'id al-Mufti, counsellor at the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest.

Sharaf Views Mideast Settlement Prospects

PM051257 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 2 Dec 84 pp 16-17, 58

[Interview with Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf by Jamal al-Din Husayn in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations and the steady improvement in Egyptian-Iraqi relations have led some people to talk about an Egyptian-Jordanian-Iraqi-Palestinian axis. What is your comment on that?

Answer: I am really surprised by the phrase "Egyptian-Jordanian-Iraqi-Palestinian axis." Axis against whom? What happened between Cairo and Amman represents a rapprochement between one Arab state and another. I think the word axis has been used to give this rapprochement a negative aspect. The truth is that there is a clear rapprochement between Egypt and Jordan, the PLO and Jordan, and Iraq and Jordan. There is coordination and there are normal relations.

Question: His Majesty King Husayn has presented an initiative for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Where does that leave the Fes initiative and the Reagan initiative? Can one say that the Jordanian initiative gives the Fes initiative dynamic and functioning?

Answer: I believe that His Majesty King Husayn's initiative gives the facts as they really are without couching them in slogans which conceal all kinds of things. What King Husayn has proposed is not based on the background of any particular initiative. His Majesty pointed out that nothing was proposed to us. He presented his initiative in light of the realities and dimensions of the situation. What you have said about the Jordanian initiative being a mechanism for the Fes initiative may be true, but it was not intended as such. The Fes conference resolutions had no mechanism because they represented a group of ideas and principles reflecting a certain stand. It was necessary to study the details and draw up a strategy for action other than merely sending a seven-member committee to convince the leaders of the big powers. The question is: On what stage or under what umbrella will the Fes resolutions be implemented? What is the basis of the Fes resolutions? Actually, if we look closely and thoroughly, we will discover that Resolution 242 and the Fes resolutions are not far apart. The Fes resolutions simply develop and fill the gaps in Resolution 242. What His Majesty King Husayn has proposed is a mechanism for the Fes resolutions and other ideas on the basis of the international situation and realities as we see them and on the possibility of work and action.

Question: Mrs Layla Sharaf, the Jordanian initiative is based on three main foundations: UN Resolution 242, the land for peace principle, and the idea of an international conference to settle the conflict, to be attended equally by all parties including the PLO.

The United States and Israel, however, have already rejected the idea of an international conference. Do you think that the U.S. rejection is motivated by a desire to monopolize the settlement process and offer solutions favorable to Israeli interests?

Answer: Of course the United States has proved, through its policy in the region, that it wants to hold the cards of settlement exclusively and to use and play these cards as it likes to serve its own interests. That is the U.S. angle. We say no, the United States should take into consideration the rights and interests of the Arab states and the Palestinian people. Let me point out here that, when His Majesty King Husayn first raised the idea of an international conference about a year ago, the reaction of the West European states was negative. They did not respond. The United States rejected the idea, and so did Israel. Now there is more understanding of the initiative. Egypt accepts the idea of an international conference. France does not object but insists that preparations should be made first. Britain is now more positive and less negative. Of course, Israel will firmly reject not only the international conference idea but also everything else. Israel wants neither settlement nor peace. It wants to keep the occupied territories by Judaizing them.

Question: The Jordanian initiative takes Resolution 242 as a basis for a settlement and puts forward the land-for-peace principle not as a precondition but as a framework for the peace progress. What exactly do you mean by land?

Answer: Land here means the Arab territories occupied after the June 1967 Israeli aggression. By land we mean the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and we mean Gaza and the Golan. It is true that the land-for-peace principle is not a precondition, but if Israel wants peace then it must give up the territories occupied after the June 1967 aggression, including Jerusalem. We will not forfeit one inch.

Question: Reagan has been reelected, but this time without Jewish votes. Do you believe that, in his second term, Reagan will be more free from the pressure of Zionist influence and more positive than during his first term on the question of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East?

Answer: We cannot predict Reagan's attitude during his second term of office, but the objective circumstances for the U.S. Administration may give it an opportunity to act in a better way.

Question: Despite the fact that the Middle East crisis has been relegated to the bottom of the list of U.S. priorities?

Answer: The relegation of the Middle East crisis to the bottom of the list of U.S. priorities is not all that important, because circumstances govern the order of priorities. Let us remember that at the height of the U.S. election campaign Lebanon was dropped from the U.S. list of priorities, but then the U.S. Embassy incident occurred and Lebanon recaptured U.S. attention. The tension resulting from continued Israeli occupation will compel the United States to turn its attention to the region, because it will create problems for the United States.

I say again that the U.S. President is well aware of the facts and dimensions of the Middle East situation. He should study and understand the other aspect of the case — the aspect related to the Arab facts and the continuous Israeli aggression. One other point. The U.S. President's second term frees the U.S. Administration from Zionist pressure.

Furthermore, because of his age the U.S. President will have no future political ambitions and is therefore in a position to make a historic achievement by contributing to a Middle East settlement.

What is more important than all this is that we as Arab states should have Arab solidarity and should have one unified stand and one Arab will with at least a minimum degree of common agreement and understanding.

Editorial Urges 'Realistic' Dealings With U.S.

JN060700 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Maintaining Dignity"]

[Text] The return to the Middle East this week of United States Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is billed as a sign of increased American involvement in the Israeli-Lebanese talks on an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Mr. Murphy is also said to be planning visits to other countries, to explore prospects for an overall settlement of the Arab- Israeli conflict.

We are not sure whether this calls for us to laugh or to cry. A primal scream would be the most appropriate response, but that would be slightly undignified, and it would do us all well to maintain our dignity in these times of political confusion and insult.

Certainly, the United States is a superpower that has interests in this region. We cannot simply ignore it or refuse to deal with it, especially when so many Arab countries look to the United States as a source of arms, wheat, technology or higher education. And yet, the present state of Arab-American relations leaves a sour taste in one's mouth.

The United States unstintingly provides Israel with the political military and economic support that Israel uses to ravage the Arab world; and then, the United States comes back as a wolf in sheep's clothing, or rather, a protagonist in a mediator's cloak, and looks for opportunities to make peace among Arabs and Israelis.

It is nonsensical and insulting, and it is high time the Arab states, individually or collectively, started to deal with the United States in more dignified and politically realistic manner. We want to maintain good ties with America, and to exchange goods, students and friendship.

But goodwill has to flow in both directions. America cannot be both the source of the armaments that enslave us and the political forces that bring us salvation. We are fooling ourselves, and making fools of ourselves, if we continue this fantasy policy of expecting America to pressure Israel and bring peace to the Middle East. Some Arab leaders should take the opportunity of Mr. Murphy's visit this week to tell him that. If we've lost the land, let us at least maintain our dignity.

U.S.-Israeli Reaction to Joint Communique Viewed

JN060838 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Dec 84 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "U.S. and Israeli No's"]

[Text] Less than 24 hours after the Jordanian-Egyptian joint communique issued at the conclusion of King Husayn's visit to Cairo was broadcast, the United States hurried to reaffirm its rejection of the international conference for which the communique called. Israel also hastened to reaffirm its rejection of the PLO's participation in any negotiations related to the cause and of the principle of peace in exchange for territory. Thus, the U.S.-Israeli alliance reacted arrogantly and intransigently to the Jordanian-Egyptian communique and ignored the peace offer included in it. This bad reaction doubtlessly reflects the bad intentions which U.S. policy does not hide toward the Palestinian cause and the region. It is also a reflection of the evil Israeli scheme which is interested only in perpetuating the state of no war and no peace and in exploiting this state to seize territory and thereby divest the cause of its essence.

In light of this outcome, we must hasten to build a unified Arab stand, rise to the level of challenges, and avoid disregarding any option regardless of its difficulties. We must remind everyone that the Arab military shield remains indispensable in order to convince the arrogant and intransigent parties that there is no alternative to a just peace that regains territory for its owners. It has been proven that the military imbalance in Israel's favor is the motive of its arrogance. The Arabs must pool their potentials to redress this imbalance if they are serious about practicing all options to regain their usurped rights.

The negative U.S.-Israeli reaction to the Jordanian- Egyptian communique is an exposed attempt to abort any Jordanian-Palestinian joint move and to prevent its implementation by casting doubt on its advantage and rejecting in advance its ideas, bases, and trends. This means that the aggressors and their allies do not want the Jordanian-Palestinian nucleus to become the basis of unified Arab ranks or Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation to prove its viability in closing Arab ranks. This situation reinforces the conviction that crystallizing that nucleus and developing that cooperation cannot be delayed or affected by other parties' desires.

In any case, Jordan's call for unified Arab action based on intrinsic Arab power should be quickly translated into practice by the Arabs.

UN Envoy Criticizes Israeli Canal Project

JN052204 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Jordan's Permanent UN Representative 'Abdallah Salah has said that the implementation of the Israeli Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal will greatly harm Jordan's vital economic, political, and strategic interests. In a speech delivered during the UN Political Committee meeting which discussed the Israeli canal project, he said that Israel's implementation of this project is an extension of the war for water which it started against the Arab nation in 1954, and with which it aims to control all surface and subterranean water in the Arab countries and the occupied Arab territories.

Salah said that Israel has begun excavating a tunnel near the Dead Sea end of the planned project. Although it claimed that this tunnel is being excavated to determine the nature of rocks for scientific purposes, this argument is not valid. It is unreasonable for the Israeli Government to spend $24 million for research, particularly when it is facing a financial and economic crisis. Moreover, the excavation of the tunnel and the preparation of studies are part of the plans to implement the project. He affirmed that Israel has often disregarded UN resolutions and rejected the international principles and law as well as international conventions, particularly the 1949 Geneva Convention. He said that this has become Israel's political philosophy, which is based on military expansion, occupation, and maintaining the state of tension in the region. He said that the international community is called upon to deter this policy, which threatens world peace.

'Abdallah Salah said that Jordan will submit a draft resolution to the committee calling on Israel to halt the implementation of its aggressive project, and urging all countries as well as all official and international bodies to condemn it and to refrain from extending either direct or indirect assistance in implementing the project.

Briefs

Arab Aid—The volume of Arab aid to Jordan during 1984 came to JD 184 million, *THE STAR* has learned. Saudi Arabia paid JD 60 million directly to Tapline as a settlement of treasury obligations due to the fact that the latter has not been able to meet fuel subsidies during past years amounting to JD 55 million. Aid to Jordan is broken as follows: 1. Saudi Arabia JD 88 million; 2. Kuwait JD 29 million; 3. Qatar JD 6 million. The UAE is expected to contribute JD 7 million during next year as a subsidy to Jordan, *THE STAR* has learned. [Text][*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 5-12 Dec 84 p 1*]

Cement Companies To Merge—Amman —The South Cement Co. (SCC) and the Jordan Cement Industries Co. (JCIC) are planning to merge to become one company, *THE STAR* has learned from reliable sources. Trading of SCC and JCIC shares on the Amman Financial Market has been suspended until the merger is settled, a senior official of SCC said. No precise reasons have been disclosed other than that the plan will be "for the advantage of both companies and the country," and that it is a normal practice worldwide to integrate major companies to achieve maximum efficiency. Negotiations between the two companies have been going on for the last year or so, *THE STAR* was told. [Text][*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 5-12 Dec 84 p 1*]

Continued Reportage on Al-Naqurah Military Talks

Talks With Israel Resume

NC060929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The eighth round of the Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations began at 1015 today. A Lebanese military source said that positive aspects in today's round of talks hinge on the possibility that the Israeli forces will approve the UN emergency forces' deployment in accordance with UN Resolution 425, which stipulates that the Lebanese forces will be responsible for maintaining security in the areas from which Israel withdraws, in cooperation with the UN emergency forces.

The military source also expressed the Lebanese delegation's eager desire for the Israelis to provide clear responses to all questions in today's session. The Lebanese delegation plans to raise the issue of the occupation forces' constant incursions into Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Morning Session Reported

NC061242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] During the eighth session of Lebanese-Israeli military talks, taking place under UN auspices, which began at 1015 today, the Israeli military delegation asked for further details about the plan for the deployment of the Lebanese Army in and throughout south Lebanon following the Israeli withdrawal. NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent Antoine 'Awn furnished us with the following dispatch from Al-Naqurah about this morning's session:

[Begin recording] The two military delegations will return to the negotiating room in a little while to resume their talks. According to informed sources, the first meeting was restricted to an explanation of the Lebanese interpretation of Article 4 of UN Resolution 425, related to the UN forces' deployment all along the borderline from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a. Also raised was Lebanon's objection to Israeli intervention north of Al-Awwali.

The Israelis have not yet provided their response to the detailed Lebanese plan for deployment south of Al-Litani and along the international borders. The response is expected to be given during this afternoon's meeting.

A final comment: Official information today is scarce. We are still waiting for the second meeting to start. [end recording]

Karami on Army Deployment, Security, Liberation

NC051939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stressed that Lebanon cannot accept any forces north of the Al-Litani River other than the legitimate Army and Internal Security Forces. He said: Mainly our legitimate forces are to safeguard the security of the citizens' homeland.

Prime Minister Karami was speaking at a ceremony held at the Islamic Center in Beirut tonight to mark the Prophet's birthday.

After having outlined that Israel wants the UN emergency forces to be the main force in maintaining security, and the legitimate forces a supporting force, Prime Minister Karami stressed that Lebanon cannot accept any force on its territory other than its intrinsic forces. Prime Minister Karami said that the armistice agreement is the only framework for the Al-Naqurah negotiations for arriving at the unconditional withdrawal of the enemy from our pure territory. He emphasized that liberation is inevitable, that security will be consolidated day by day, and that the Army will arrive at Al-Awwali and reach the south, west Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss Security Plan

NC060600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last night and greeted him on the occasion of the Prophet's birthday. They then discussed the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly the need to implement the coastal road security plan and the obstacles preventing that implementation. Reports that have filtered out about their conversation say that President Al-Asad declared Syria's support for the decision to dispatch the Army to the Al-Awwali, and asserted his country's readiness to exert every effort to remove the obstacles to this plan.

Ministers Birri, Junblatt Leave for Damascus

NC051400 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt left for Damascus today after meeting with some of their aides at Al-Mukhtarah. They will meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Voice of Arab Lebanon has learned that, contrary to expectations, the Syrian Military Committee led by Major General 'Ali Aslan will not visit Beirut soon. Informed sources have confirmed this, and saying that the committee's task is confined to supervision of the implementation of security plans only after all details of these plans have been approved by the Lebanese.

PSP Statement on Kamal Junblatt's Birthday

NC051952 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Statement by the Progressive Socialist Party Secretariat General on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the birth of Kamal Junblatt, 6 December; issued on 5 December]

[Excerpts] On this anniversary, we reaffirm the importance of the struggle to obtain our full national rights by confronting the policy of hegemony and domination, and attempts to change Lebanon's identity. On the basis of our commitment to Kamal Junblatt's political line, we stress the following stands:

1. The treacherous Phalangist rule is today trying to continue the game of duplicity and political maneuvering to spare itself a big defeat awaiting it in various areas. The important issue now could be that of the proposed security plans. We emphasize that the security issue is an indivisible one, that it is a political issue more than merely a discussion of how the Army should be deployed, this Army that so far has not undergone the required reform. So long as the government refuses to seriously discuss this issue, we will not allow the security plan to be implemented — a plan really aimed at enrircling the mountain, at isolating it from the [southern] suburb, and at tightening the siege on Iqlim al-Kharrub.

2. We reaffirm that the basic factor that will seriously contribute toward establishing stability in Lebanon is political reform. We ask the government to assume its responsibilities and call upon it to hasten reform and implement the policy statement and political agreements.

3. On Kamal Junblatt's birthday anniversary, the PSP addresses a greeting of admiration and esteem to the heroes of the Lebanese national resistance — the truly heroic resistance struggling to expel the Israeli occupier.

4. We affirm on this anniversary that the national rifle will continue to be raised in the face of the Phalangist plan to abort it and rid Lebanon of the policy of hegemony, domination, and subservience to imperialism.

5. We pledge to our nationalist masses that we will not allow a repetition of the West Shahhar experience with the factional Army or the Suq al-Gharb experience. If the international and regional red lines are now a rampart for these gangs, the sacrifices of our people and the strength of our party underlie our determination to eliminate this hatred and defend our people and villages.

On this anniversary, we must emphasize that the struggle will continue in Kamal Junblatt's footsteps, and that the strategic alliance will continue with Arab Syria and the friendly forces in the world led by the ally, the Soviet Union.

Kidnapped People in Tripoli Released

NC051133 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] All of those kidnapped from 'Akkar were released at 1030 today. They were under the custody of Shaykh Hashim Minqarah at the port of Tripoli. The release took place at the northern military headquarters in Al-Qubbah, in the presence of senior Lebanese Army officers.

Our correspondent has learned that the release followed extensive Army Command contacts with the concerned parties in an effort to resolve this problem, and was done on the condition that the people from Tripoli kidnapped by the Phalangist gangs, Israel's agents, are released as well.

Reportage on Kuwaiti Airliner Hijacking

Al-Asad Contacts Khamene'i

JN061134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received Iranian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Kbar Mohtashemi and asked him to convey a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i expressing hope that the Iranian authorities will exert efforts to end the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner and secure the safe release of its passengers and crew.

Khaddam on Hijacking

LD061225 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1204 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 6 Dec (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti ambassador to Damascus, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari conferred here today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Al-Kandari told KUNA that he and Khaddam discussed the issue of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft and the possibility of Syrian mediation with the Iranian authorities to exert efforts to release the passengers and crew of the aircraft and preserve their lives.

He added that Khaddam expressed his country's condemnation of such actions, stressing Syria's commitment to preserve the lives of the passengers and crew of the aircraft and to their release as soon as possible.

He said that Syria will remain in continuous contact with the Iranian authorities on the release of the passengers and crew.

Kuwaiti Amir Telephones Al-Asad

JN061346 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1337 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 6 Dec (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah this afternoon. The conversation dealt with the issue of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane.

Ba'th Official Confers With Lebanon's Hawi

JN061201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, at noon today. The talks dealt with the current developments in the Lebanese arena in particular, and the Arab arena in general, as well as with the efforts to confront imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region and the moves of the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes and the Palestinian right wing in their new roles to liquidate the Palestine cause.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Al-Asad on Prophet's Birthday

JN052054 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call this evening from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in which he congratulated him, in his name and in the name of the Lebanese people, on the Prophet's birthday anniversary.

Al-Naqurah Talks Resume; No Announcements Expected

TA060920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Israeli and Lebanese military delegations have resumed their talks in Al-Naqurah. The Israeli delegation is supposed to reply today to the Lebanese proposals on the deployment of its Army in the south.

Both delegations are optimistic that Israel will respond positively to the proposals. Our Arabic correspondent Nayif Khuri has learned that the sides have agreed to refrain from public announcements and to focus on pragmatic discussions on the Lebanese Army's deployment.

Helicopters Shot At 3 Nov

TA060945 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Antiaircraft fire was directed at two UNIFIL helicopters which were transporting the Lebanese delegation from the Al-Naqurah talks to Beirut on 3 November. The helicopters succeeded in evading the fire and landed safely in Beirut. At the UN headquarters in southern Lebanon our correspondent Menahem Horowitz has learned that this is the second time in the last month that an attempt was made to attack helicopters transporting the Lebanese delegation.

Lebanese Ask Nonintervention

TA061126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the military talks with Lebanon has not yet responded to the Lebanese Army's deployment plan which was presented at the previous round of talks. The correspondent of Jerusalem radio's Arabic-language section, Nayif Khuri, reports from Al-Naqurah that the Israeli delegation is asking for a number of clarifications to the plan. Meanwhile, the head of the Lebanese delegation has asked Israel to stop its intervention in the Al-Kharrub region, as this may disrupt the Lebanese deployment in the coastal area.

'Slow Progress' Reported

TA061353 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1345 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Slow progress was reported in Al-Naqurah today at the Israeli-Lebanese military talks. This is reported by Israel Radio's Arabic-language reporter, Nayif Khuri, at the end of another day of deliberations. Israel has not yet provided an unequivocal answer to the Lebanese Army's deployment plan, and has requested several clarifications regarding certain points. At the same time, the talks were conducted in a calm and friendly atmosphere.

As for Lebanon's demand that Israel cease to interfere in events in the Al-Kharrub region, the Israeli delegation replied that that area is not under the IDF's control, and that therefore Israel is not responsible for what happens there.

Further Report

TA061536 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] There has been progress in the Al-Naqurah talks. The specifics of the Lebanese plan for the deployment of the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL in the south were discussed in today's session. Lebanon asked for clarifications about the IDF patrols in the Al-Kharrub area. Our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz reports from Al-Naqurah:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] Upon the end of the eighth round of the Al-Naqurah talks, it seems that progress has been made. Detailed discussions about the military arrangements in southern Lebanon were held today, without any statements to the press or briefings. Israel gave its reply to the Lebanese proposal and, as said, the issue was discussed away from the television cameras and microphones. The spokesman of the Israeli delegation, Lieutenant Colonel Yona Gazit, stated:

[Gazit] We continued to discuss the issues we have actually been dealing with from the beginning and which we will continue to discuss, namely, military issues referring to UNIFIL's deployment, the deployment of the Lebanese Army, and the future security arrangements.

[Horowitz] Has there been any progress in the deliberations?

[Gazit] It is my impression that progress has been made.

[Horowitz] Both sides point out that the atmosphere was good; jokes were made around the triangular table. The Lebanese delegation praised UNIFIL for its role in maintaining the calm in Lebanon. [end recording]

Peres Continues Visit to France, Meets Leaders

For French and Israeli media coverage of Shim'on Peres' visit to France and his meeting with French leaders including Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, see the France section of the 6 December Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Shamir To Discuss Aid With Shultz in U.S.

TA051753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no intention of cancelling the Lavi project. Minister Shamir was speaking to our correspondent Moshe Nusbaum following a visit to the Bet Shemesh engine plant.

[Begin Shamir recording] In my opinion, everything must be done to develop the project and solve this plant's problems. Nobody has talked about or suggested doing anything to stop the Lavi project, and therefore it is clear that this project will continue. I sincerely hope that a satisfactory solution is found to the problems of the Bet Shemesh engine plant. [end recording]

Addressing a different issue, Minister Shamir said that he is departing tomorrow for the United States where he intends to

discuss U.S aid to Israel and joint projects with his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz.

Yitzhaq Shamir refused to address the internal conflict in the Herut movement regarding the issue of deputy ministers. Unlike some colleagues in my movement, I prefer to settle this issue within the party and not through the media, said Vice Prime Minister Shamir.

To Ask Extra $1.5 Billion

TA061136 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Dec 84 pp1, 8

[Arye Tzimuqi report]

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this Sunday [9 December] in New York. Shamir will ask Shultz to support Israel's request that U.S. aid to Israel be increased by $1.5 billion per annum.

Shamir will also raise with his U.S. counterpart Israel's fears that the U.S. Administration intends to increase supplies of sophisticated weapons to several Arab countries.

Mubarak: U.S. Tabah Mediation Would Lead to Summit

TA061057 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Yosi Melman report]

[Text] The Egyptian president is ready to hold a summit meeting with the prime minister at the shortest notice if Israel agrees to transfer the Tabah dispute to third-party arbitration — apparently that of the United States. A message in this vein was recently sent to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Minister 'Ezer Weizman by President Husni Mubarak.

I have learned that the prime minister is planning to raise in the Cabinet the proposal to have the Tabah dispute transferred.

The message sent to Peres and Weizman says that in Egypt's view, the negotiations over Tabah have reached a dead end and, according to the peace agreement between the two countries, the decision should be transferred to a mediator or arbitrator. The Egyptian message was transferred through the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Muhammad Basyuni, who told Peres and Weizman that if Israel agrees to arbitration, it will be possible to hold the summit meeting "even tomorrow."

Muhammad Basyuni is actually serving as Mubarak's unofficial envoy and he maintains constant ties with Peres and Weizman. It seems that it is more convenient for the prime minister and 'Ezer Weizman to use Basyuni's services than those of the Israeli Embassy in Egypt, because the embassy staff have to report all their activities to the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry. The prime minister's office fears that the information will be used by the Foreign Ministry to damage these contacts, to which Minister Shamir is opposed.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman will apparently hold another meeting with Muhammad Basyuni today. On Sunday [9 December], he will go to Geneva on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, and he may take advantage of the visit to hold contacts connected with furthering the peace process.

Moda'i on Intention To Restrict Money Printing

TA051817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The finance minister is now trying to avert the teachers strike threatened for tomorrow; as of this afternoon, however, he was not optimistic. Before his meeting with Education Minister Navon, Minister Moda'i sharply criticized the teachers.

Moda'i appeared before correspondents today, and while presenting to them the principles for economic recovery and growth in the future, he also expressed satisfaction with the way the package deal has been working so far. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports from the studio:

About a month after the beginning of the package deal, the finance minister sounds content; the package deal is achieving its limited objectives. So, for example, the Finance Ministry's forecasts show that the rate of price increases in November was lower than expected and will reach only about 15 to 18 percent, as compared with the initial forecast of 20 to 21 percent.

This evening the finance minister publicly presented a document specifying the principles of his policy for economic recovery and growth. Among other things, the document states the Finance Ministry's intention to restrict the printing of money by the government — which is the root of all evil — a drastic move which has been demanded by the Bank of Israel for a long time now.

[Begin recording] [Moda'i] In my opinion, let me say now — as the issue has not been settled yet — there will be no end to deviations from allocated budgets unless this matter is anchored in law.

[Sukenik] Is this your conclusion in the wake of all the recent discussions?

[Moda'i] This is my conclusion in the wake of the difficulties involved in reaching agreements and the difficulties in implementing those agreements that have been reached.

[Sukenik] As for the teachers affair, is tomorrow's strike a foregone conclusion, or is there still a chance it will be averted? Will you act in this matter today?

[Moda'i] Yes, I will but I cannot promise anything. I also do not want to confuse the parents and the arrangements they must be making in view of the strike. I cannot say anything certain on this.

[Sukenik] Do you not think that a long teachers strike may greatly damage or even ruin the package deal?

[Moda'i] I can only express regret that we have at all reached the point of a teachers strike at this time. Incidentally, we have a clear-cut commitment by the teachers for a dialogue until the end of December, a dialogue on all demands and a promise not to strike. Listeners can draw their own conclusions from this. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Moda'i has sharply condemned the teachers and warns that, if necessary, he will explain a few facts to the public, including the number of hours teachers work and the benefits they receive.

On the future of the package deal, the finance minister says that the following deal will be different because the employers, for example, will not agree to continue to freeze their prices. The present deal will cost less than $300 million, perhaps a little less than what the Finance Ministry initally thought but quite a lot of money nevertheless. Two-thirds of this sum results from the freeze on the prices of basic commodities. In any event, during December the Finance Ministry will announce how the economic package deal will continue and what the transitional period will be like.

States Policy Objectives

TA051946 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1853 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Dec (ITIM) — Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said today that toward the end of December he will announce "Package Deal No 2," which will be different from the current "package deal" which ends at the beginning of February.

The minister was talking about principles of economic policy at a news conference at Bet Agron in Jerusalem.

Mr Moda'i reported that the Finance Ministry is considering legislation to restrict the government's printing of money to finance its excessive expenditures.

The minister explained that the financing of added expenditures will be achieved by directing the public's savings to the financing of public investments.

Mr Moda'i said that the economic measures are binding on both the government and citizens. Citizens will share in the direct financing of public services, such as education and health, which are provided free today.

The finance minister noted that citizens will have to give up an increase in income and shoulder the burden of a decrease, — at a level to be agreed on — in the rates of subsidies for basic commodities.

In addition, the efficient collection of taxes and other payments will be increased by expanding the tax bases; a battle will be waged against the black market; and benefits and credits currently accorded various economic sectors will be cancelled.

The finance minister also said that the possibility of selling state-owned property in order to decrease the public sector's deficit is now being examined. "There are about 200 state-owned companies, whereas state ownership is justified in only a few of the cases," Minister Moda'i said, adding that dozens of appeals and proposals have reached the Finance Ministry in response to the government's offer to sell the Paz fuel company.

Mr Moda'i cited the four objectives of the policy for economic recovery and growth; improving the deficit in the civilian balance of payments and protecting foreign currency reserves; lowering the rate of inflation; maintaining a reasonable level of employment, while encouraging the transfer of workers for services to productive sectors; encouraging economic growth, while creating conditions for increasing investments in export-oriented plants.

According to Moda'i, the cost of the package deal period will be about $300 million, $200 million of which was due to the freeze on prices of basic commodities.

According to the Finance Ministry's estimate, the Consumer Price Index for November, which will be published on 15 December, will be 15 to 18 percent, which is lower than what was estimated by the Finance Ministry at the beginning of the package deal period.

Further on Economic Policy

TA052106 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i on "Moqed" program by moderator Nisim Mish'al, economic affairs correspondent Hayim Plattner, and *MA'ARIV* economic affairs editor Razi Gutterman — live, in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Mish'al] With a big smile, you just said we are marching forward. Could you then tell us how we will emerge from the package deal? What can the public expect?

[Moda'i] Yes, I will tell you. As you know, today I made public a document spelling out the principles of the economic policy we are now implementing, as well as the measures we will take, and the phases we will go through. This document describes the phases. In today's news conference I promised the various correspondents that before the end of December we will present the next stage, hopefully with the agreement of the other Israeli economic components. This next stage does not deal with how we will emerge from the economic package deal, but how we move from package deal A to package deal B, from a stage of curbing the deterioration, — in which we now find ourselves — of stabilization; to the next stage, which will be one of calming down, and on to our major stage which will involve rapid growth.

[Mish'al] Let us expand on the headlines you have just given us. Razi, please.

[Gutterman] Yes. In recent months you have talked of various alternatives of emerging from or continuing the package deal. Among other things, you have mentioned devaluation. In the wake of the slowdown in the pace of devaluations during the package deal period, you have spoken of a large devaluation; you have mentioned the possibility of dollarization or patamization [foreign currency-linked bank deposits]. There is a vagueness

among the public today as to what will happen the day after, the day the package deal expires. What news can you give to the public today? Are we facing a wave of price increases? Will the present calm in the shops be followed by strong demand again, by people pouncing on commodities and hoarding them? Will the present stability be followed by uncertainty?

[Moda'i] No, the common denominator of all the possibilities you have just mentioned, as well as of those which I have mentioned and you did not repeat, is the continued process of stabilizing and calming down the economy. We will still have to go through this stage before arriving at the one which will be a springboard for rapid growth. We will choose that way which will guarantee the continued relative stability of prices, the continued balance among prices, wages, profits, and taxes. Ultimately, when we have created a sufficiently balanced and stabilized situation, we will push the economy forward. Incidentally, there are no clear lines between the various stages. We are already today engaged in the work of encouraging growth here and there.

[Mish'al] Pardon me sir, growth and pushing forward are nice words. I believe that a simple question has been asked: Is the alternative dollarization, patamization, a large devaluation? Can matters be spelled out for the public?

[Moda'i] Well, I suggest that we move on to the next question. A finance minister cannot be asked such questions.

[Plattner] Do you not have economic plans as to how we will emerge from this package deal?

[Moda'i] There are definitely plans, as I have explained, and we have also presented a document which includes all the principles. What you want to know is not plans but economic measures. A finance minister must not elaborate on and examine economic measures in public.

[Mish'al] However, in one of your appearances you have mentioned this; you talked about the alternatives!

[Moda'i] Well, of course. Today too I am willing to repeat: There are four, even five, alternatives.

[Mish'al] You do not yet know which you will prefer then nor will you disclose this to us, right?

[Moda'i] I know, but you do not. You will know after the government approves the economic policy. The public will also know then. It will not be kept a secret. At the very beginning I promised that everything, all our plans, would be clear. Nothing will be secret, except for matters that must be kept secret until the very last moment. The same rule will also hold for the following stages of the economic plans and developments.

[Plattner] You are talking about economic measures, Mr Finance Minister. Are such moves expected in the framework of package deal A or package deal B?

[Moda'i] I have explained that our inclination is to continue dealing with economic issues on the basis of a national consensus. Whoever deludes himself into thinking the economy has already recovered is mistaken; it needs to receive quite a lot of treatment still. It is of course preferable if we can handle the economic problems on the basis of agreement by all economic components, as we have done with regard to the present package deal. Therefore, it should be clear that when I say package B, I mean a deal or moves that have been agreed to, although they will surely not be identical to the moves we have made in this package deal.

[Plattner] In the meantime, a time bomb is being created in the form of large subsidies. The sum of $200 million is given for subsidies. The question is how we resolve this matter. Do you intend to raise prices of subsidized commodities or are your hands tied on this issue by the employers and the Histadrut?

[Moda'i] First, my hands were not tied; we tied our hands of our own free will. The government agreed to this move, and we are maintaining contacts with the other economic components because nobody wants to ruin the package deal. Just as I do not want too strong a clamp-down on prices or too large a decrease in wages, so do the others understand that it is impossible to place too heavy a burden on the state budget. We are maintaining contacts on this issue, and the time will soon come when we will say how we are solving the problem.

However, as for the first part of your question: I am repeating my request that the public not be frightened. There is no time bomb here...

[Mish'al — interrupting] A great deal of money is being injected into the economy.

[Moda'i] Yes, but you must understand what this means. It is perhaps worthwhile to inform the public of the components of this large injection. Almost half of it is made up of wage increments. These sums of 10 percent, plus 6 percent, plus 4 percent, plus 4 percent are for this purpose. The second half...

[Gutterman — interrupting] This is also due to a decrease in tax collection.

[Moda'i] The injection is first and foremost a result of increased outlays. It is also a result of a decrease [in tax collection], but not a large one. During the first days of December, large amounts of taxes were collected which, for purely technical reasons, were not reflected next month. [sentence as heard] However, this money is not lost. In this I am not trying to say that tax collection is perfect or comprehensive. After all, we are consistently and continuously preoccupied with issues pertaining to the legal aspects involved and to improving the system.

[Gutterman] With your permission, Mr Moda'i, perhaps we will devote some words to the issue of budget cuts. The events of last Friday's Cabinet session are perhaps evidence that some ministers are not sufficiently aware of the country's serious economic problems. It is a fact that your initial proposal was not accepted, and smaller cuts were decided on. In your opinion, are all the ministers in all the ministries really aware of the extent of the economic crisis?

[Moda'i] I do not judge my colleagues. I am sure that they are all aware of the economic situation, and I understand them. Each one of them is responsible for a very important and sensitive sector: defense, social welfare, housing, health, education. The situation is self-evident, and it is very difficult when you have to face a decision on budget cuts which you admit are necessary, but affect functions with which you are so familiar and whose importance you are aware. I understand them and sympathize with them. But there is one thing which I want to reiterate to them and to the public at large — these very cuts which we are talking about are aimed precisely at ensuring the provision of security, welfare, health, and education services. It is very difficult to swallow everything today. But there is also tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, and we must live according to our means.

[Mish'al] Yes, but as finance minister you came up with a proposal to cut the budget, and your proposal was not accepted; now you explain that you sympathize with the ministers. If you understand them, why did you come up with the proposal to make such drastic cuts?

[Moda'i] Your question actually refers to the fact that I came with a proposal which was not accepted. The answer is simple: While my proposal was not entirely accepted, most of it was. It is also a fact that the ministerial committee for reductions — not cuts, for heavens sake, reductions — is continuing its activity. It will convene again next week, and if we have not been successful in one proposed alternative, we will suggest other, new ways. We are continuing to pursue this issue along the same lines as those laid down when this government was first established. Have you heard of any other government which had to make such cuts within 2 and 1/2 months? Even if they have not been implemented, only agreed upon — was there ever such a thing in Israel?

[Mish'al] There was never a national unity government.

[Moda'i] Yes, but on the one hand you say that there is no unity in this government, and on the other hand you ask how, having such a great asset, it refuses to make drastic cuts. You have to decide, what is this government? It is a national unity government with all the difficulties this entails, and with all the preferences of this or that minister for his sector, and we must understand them. Let us stop beating this issue to death. I want to make a promise to the public, not to you: I will continue to fulfill the mission, which by the way, is agreed upon by everyone; there is no argument over the fact that we must make reductions, that we must pursue deep cuts. We must persevere in these efforts; we will achieve the cut — within the necessary period of time — as long as we are within the administrative framework of the package deal.

[Gutterman] Perhaps, with your permission, a few words about our economic love affair with the U.S. Administration. There were reports from Washington that the U.S. Administration is not satisfied with the steps that have been taken so far. The package deal and the extent of budget cuts have been criticized. Can you say that U.S. criticism is causing us to take more drastic steps in order to get additional economic and military aid?

[Moda'i] Our American friends have never offered us an economic plan. They have never interfered, either officially or unofficially. There are officials close to the U.S. Administration who periodically express their own opinions. It is true that as professionals, not as those who control the purse strings, they are not satisfied with the depth of the cuts and tell us that it is insufficient. On the whole, they think that much more profound measures are necessary to fight inflation and preserve our foreign currency reserves. I do not think that we can totally take their stands into account because, after all, we are the ones who are affected. However, we need the help of the U.S. Government, and for many years we have been aided by the United States both in the military and civilian spheres. We will do what we believe has to be done here, and I am certain that eventually they too will see that the steps we have taken are the right steps and, most importantly, that they produce results.

Gap Reported Between Defense, Finance Ministries

TA061149 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Dec 84 pp 1, 10

[Eytan Haber report]

[Text] There is a difference of $0.5 billion between the Defense Ministry's proposal for its next year's budget and the Finance Ministry's demand for cuts. The Defense Ministry is demanding that the budget stand at $2.7 billion, while the Finance Ministry is demanding that it be decreased to $2.2 billion.

A meeting was held yesterday between the ministers of defense and finance, but it transpired that the gap was too large for the two ministers, Rabin and Moda'i, to bridge. It seems the decision will be transferred to the seven-minister committee.

In fact, the foundations of the defense budget for the coming year were already laid down in 1981 within the multiyear planning program. At that time, it was decided that the coming year's budget would stand at $3.2 billion; this means that if the Finance Ministry's position is really accepted, the Defense Ministry will be forced to cut about a third of its budget, an enormous sum of some $1 billion.

"This is simply not to be considered!," defense sources said yesterday.

In any event, the cuts to the defense budget are forcing the IDF to take a series of steps the likes of which have been unknown since the large cut of 1952, and which will not only strike at the "raw flesh" but right at the muscles. The sole significance of these cuts is unambiguously a considerable drop in Israel's defense threshhold.

Following the cuts, approximately 4,000 to 6,000 regular soldiers and IDF-employed civilians will be dismissed. It is estimated that some 5,000 to 6,000 workers will be dismissed from the various industries relying on Defense Ministry contracts. Altogether, some 12,000 people will be dismissed from the military and civilian establishments.

"A cut that goes beyond what was already agreed on," the defense sources said, "means a blow that a responsible government cannot take upon itself."

Something else is clear: If the axe of cuts really does fall on the defense budget, it will be necessary to call up reservists more frequently during times of tension with regard to security.

Rabin, Husayn Visits to London Said Not Linked

TA051917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn and his wife, Queen Nur, left for a private visit to London this evening. The spokesman for the royal palace in Amman said he does not know how long the visit will last, but Husayn does not intend to visit other countries.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is also now paying a private visit to London, but a defense source told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that this has nothing to do with King Husayn's visit.

Minister Rabin will meet tomorrow with the British defense and foreign and commonwealth affairs secretaries, will give a lecture at London's Institute for Strategic Studies, and will grant interviews to the media.

Italian Deputy Minister Concludes Trade Talks

TA051611 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Dec (ITIM) — Italian Foreign Under Secretary Bruno Corti said his country will support Israel's stand [on the inclusion of Spain and Portugal in the EEC] in order to prevent damage to Israel's interests in the EEC.

Mr Corti said this in a news conference held at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem today, following the signing of the minutes of the Israeli-Italian Joint Economic Committee meeting held in Jerusalem this week. All bilateral economic and trade affairs were discussed in these talks.

The committee convenes once a year, as the trade agreement between Israel and Italy stipulates, and also addressed the agreement between the State of Israel and the EEC. The minutes of the joint committee talks were signed today by Italian Foreign Under Secretary Bruno Corti, who led the Italian delegation to the talks, and by Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche.

At the news conference that followed, Mr Corti said that his country understands Israel's concern for its interests after Spain and Portugal join the EEC.

The Italian foreign under secretary added that Italy wants a gradual strengthening of cooperation between Israel and itself, and will even help and support Israel so as to prevent the flooding of European markets with cheap agricultural produce.

Arabic Broadcast on Syrian Media, Mideast Peace

JN051620 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 5 Dec 84

['Ezra Shirazi "observation"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Commenting on the Egyptian-Jordanian rapprochement and a possible joint peace move, Damascus radio said yesterday that peace in the Middle East should pass through Damascus. Everybody who follows the Syrian media's comments and is aware of Damascus' position toward the cause of peace in our region can easily discover that Damascus radio's comments are intended to show that peace will never prevail without Syria, and that Syria holds the key to comprehensive peace.

While it is true that Syira holds the key to comprehensive peace in our region, it does not hold all the keys. We would like to draw the attention of the Damascus rulers, who say that peace should pass through Damascus, to the fact that peace between any two countries is not a one-way road. It is a two-way road, and peace between a group of countries is multidimensional.

If the Damascus rulers want to use their radio to hint or threaten that they can undermine every chance of peace or foil any move toward peace unless they agree on that peace in advance, we hope that they do not want to show their pride in that ability. This is because any pride in such an ability to destroy usually results from a crooked logic and destructive, negative standards. Any party to any differences, regardless of its size, can play a negative role and constitute a stumbling block on the way to peace. However, playing such a destructive role should not be a source of pride for those who have sound minds and logic.

Despite this, we are confident that the Damascus rulers are too intelligent either to imagine that they can impose their political ideas and line on all the Arab rulers or to delude themselves that they are cleverer and wiser than all of the Arab rulers. However, all of the Arab rulers should understand that while Israel is seeking peace, it does not beg for peace from anyone. It is honestly seeking peace, and believes that peace is not a gift from one party to another, but a common interest and a supreme vital interest for all nations.

Spy Deported Before Peres Visit to France

TA061004 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Robert Rosenberg report]

[Text] A convicted French spy was released from jail and deported to France late Tuesday night to coincide with Prime Minister Peres's state visit to Paris.

Henri Eicholzer was convicted in March, 1984, of espionage after being caught in July 1983 photographing the Shalom Tower in Tel Aviv. The pictures were to be passed to Fatah terrorists abroad, who planned to blow up the downtown Tel Aviv office and commercial building. Eicholzer was sentenced to four years in jail

The 27-year-old was told by authorities that if he ever returns to Israel he will be rearrested and made to serve out the rest of his prison term.

Eicholzer was featured three months ago in a French television documentary as a "victim of the anti-Semitic press" which nurtured in him "anti-Israeli views," a Prisons Service spokesman said last night in Jerusalem. The spokesman said that as far as he knows there are now no Frenchmen serving jail sentences in Israel.

EEC Call To Include PLO in Peace Process Rejected

TA061140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Israel has rejected the clause in the EEC's announcement publicized in Dublin, according to which the PLO should be incorporated in the peace process. The Foreign Ministry spokesman states that the convening of the PNC session in Amman again proves that this organization's goal is to annihilate Israel; furthermore, the session released a call for the continued armed struggle — a term which is the equivalent to terror — against Israel. At the same time, Israel welcomes the EEC's call on the parties to conduct direct negotiations.

South Lebanese Trade With North Increases

TA051729 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1710 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 5 Dec (ITIM) — Despite the traffic limitations at the Al-Awwali River and Batir al-Shuf crossing points, products from southern Lebanon to northern Lebanon have increased by about 20 percent in recent months.

The ITIM correspondent reports that a survey published by the Sidon Chamber of Commerce indicated an increase of about 14 percent compared to the same period last year, and an increase of about 20 percent compared to the previous months of the year.

In contrast, a dramatic decline has been recorded in goods imported from abroad. The IDF liaison unit hopes that the increase in exports to northern Lebanon will continue because this influences the welfare of southern Lebanese residents who live in IDF-controlled areas.

Lebanese Army Renovates Al-Zahrani Bridge

TA061022 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 5 Dec 84 p 7

['Eran Schenker report]

[Text] Last week the Lebanese Army renovated the Al-Zahrani River bridge, after receiving the approval of IDF commanders in the area. The Al-Zahrani bridge is the main traffic artery for crossing into the western sector, and is controlled by several IDF posts. Several soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon, who carry out supervision and direct traffic, are stationed close to the bridge each day. In order to renovate the bridge, they closed it to traffic for several hours and directed the traffic to a bridge nearby.

5 Stores in Hebron's Casbah Closed for 2 Days

TA051627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Five stores in Hebron's casbah were closed for 2 days by order of the security forces after a memorial to yeshiva student Yehoshu'a Saloma, who was murdered in the casbah 5 years ago, was desecrated. Hebron's Jews prayed in the place and later dispersed quietly.

Subversive Cassettes, Literature Found in Galilee

TA051635 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1615 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] 'Akko, 5 Dec (ITIM) — Anti-Israeli cassettes, originating in Lebanon and in Judaea and Samaria, are being disseminated in the western Galilee. They contain nationalistic songs, which are played at weddings, among other things. Anti-Israeli literature, originating mainly in Judaea and Samaria, is also being disseminated in the Galilee; this literature calls for action against IDF soldiers serving in the territories.

The ITIM correspondent reports that at one time there was also a rumor about video cassettes, originating in the PLO's propaganda branch, which were smuggled to Israel from Lebanon. According to rumors, these cassettes contain anti-Israeli programs and photographs of horrible scenes from the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Despite searches for these cassettes, police have so far been unable to find a single one.

It has been learned that news of anti-Israeli literature also reached the Knesset, after Knesset Member Mikha'el Eytan submitted a query on this to Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev, who was asked what he intended to do about this.

Refugee Camp Residents Obtain Show Cause Order

TA061400 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1230 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 6 Dec (ITIM) — The Supreme Court today issued an order nisi against the military governor in Judaea and Samaria, in response to an appeal by 14 inhabitants of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp.

The attorney for the appellants, Felicia Langer, claimed that the military governor and his representatives had exercised "a policy of discrimination, oppression and suppression" toward them, and did not defend them when and as necessary.

The military governor was instructed to show cause, within 3 weeks, as to why he does not refrain from harming the appellants by way of collective punishment, imposing an arbitrary curfew, and sealing off access roads to the camp.

The governor was also instructed to show cause why he does not prevent the Israeli settlers from provoking and harming the appellants — the camp's residents — as demonstrated by instances when they have entered the camp, conducted armed patrols, "and doing whatever they please under the protection of the representatives of the military commander."

Imprisonment of West Bank Convicts Explained
TA051523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The Israeli authorities' policy is to hold Judaea and Samaria prisoners in a local jail even if they were tried in Israel. This was stated in an affidavit submitted to the High Court of Justice by the staff officer in charge of jails in the territories. The affidavit was submitted in reply to an appeal by 7 Nabulus prisoners who complained about the conditions of their imprisonment. The authorities' reply states that some of the appellants' claims are inaccurate, while others concern the differences between regulations in Israeli jails and those in Judaea and Samaria.

ALGERIA

PRC Justice Minister Visits Zou Annaba

PM051657 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21 Nov 84 p 5

[APS report: "Algerian and Chinese Justice Ministers Visit Annaba"]

[Excerpts] Annaba — FLN Politburo member and Justice Minister Boualem Baki and his Chinese guest and counterpart Zou Yu arrived in Annaba yesterday morning on a visit which — after their reception on arrival by members of the Coordination Bureau and cadres of the Wilaya Court — took them to the capital of Drean, where they inspected the construction site for a law court which is 95 percent complete, with all its supplementary structures including four detention cells.

A reception was given at the provincial headquarters. On this occasion FLN Central Committee member and Annaba Provincial Secretary Bouricha Mohamed and Chinese Minister Zou Yu exchanged speeches in which they expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and their consolidation for the sake of world peace and the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and apartheid.

The reception culminated in the presentation to the guest minister of copies of the National Charter, the Constitution, and the founding rules of the FLN Party.

Briefs

Ambassador to United States — The Algerian ambassador to the United States, Mohamed Sahnun, recently presented his credentials to President Ronald Reagan. [Summary] [*Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84 LD*]

LIBYA

U.S. Statement on Chad Pullout Criticized

LD051840 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Political talk by unidentified commentator]

[Text] U.S. allegations that Libyan support elements have not withdrawn from Chad come as part of the hostile actions by the terrorist Ronald Reagan administration against the Jamahiriyah, for the purpose of discrediting the role of the Libyan Arab people on the African Continent. The statements by U.S. officials were made in this connection after Reagan's reelection. They once more point out that the terrorist administration in Washington is preparing for a hostile action against the Jamahiriyah for the purpose of silencing the resounding voice of revolution which now has a wide and effective echo in Africa and the world.

The Reagan government declared that it has three objectives — liquidating communism in the Caribbean, solving the Middle East issue, and ending the disturbances in North Africa. This declaration, defined by the terrorist Reagan, comes as the best proof of the U.S. Administration's intention to carry out a premeditated aggression.

The disturbances in North Africa to which Reagan referred, are nothing but the results of the revolutionary stands of the Great Al-Fatih Revoluton toward the causes of freedom and their defense in the world. These stands have created terror in the circles of imperialism hostile to the rights to freedom and independence of the people who aspire to be free of subservience and hegemony. Such stands also became a worry for the master of the U.S. black house.

Washington's policy toward the Jamahiriyah and the Great Al-Fatih Revolution became more inflexible and pompous after the reelection of the terrorist Reagan, and with it the U.S. threats and the hostile provocations increased. Thus we can see why the U.S. Administration persists in reopening the question of the withdrawal of the French forces and the Libyan support elements to the GUNT after the dossier was closed with the release of the Libyan-French communique on Chad. That communique confirmed the end of the withdrawal operations in accordance with the agreed plan.

We cannot understand why this subject has been reopened except from the angle of another of the hostile and provocative attempts by the the terrorist Reagan administraion against the Jamahiriyah people. The allegation that the question has not ended is a U.S. imperialist fabrication meant to be used as pressure on the French Government to involve it in an issue which ended in accordance with the terms agreed upon in the Libyan-French communique on Chad. The U.S. Government has made the allegation to find an excuse to force France and its right wing forces and the rebel Habre to return to Chad.

We once again say and stress that the Jamahiriyah has, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, withdrawn the Libyan support elements from Chad and has not violated the agreement. On the contrary, it has remained committed to the agreement and has declared its readiness to cooperate with France in finding a political solution. However, before everything else, the Jamahiriyah is prepared to fight in the north, the east, and the south.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Receives French Chief of Staff

LD051643 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, this morning. The meeting was attended by Colonel Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chief of staff of the National Army.

After the meeting, Gen Lacaze told our colleague, Osman Al-Huwyadib, that he talked with the head of the state about ways to consolidate relations of cooperation in the military field. He

said the defense agreements signed with our country could develop and be consolidated according to our needs in this field.

Briefs

Cholera Vaccine Shipment — Nouakchott, Nov 30 (AFP) — France, West Germany, and the French and Swiss Red Cross have sent 2.2 million dollars' worth of cholera vaccine to Mauritania, following an appeal from the government here for help in fighting an epidemic of the disease. The first cases were reported in the south of the country in early November, and so far about 30 people have died. However, informed sources said stringent health and hygiene controls were keeping the spread of the disease in check. [Text] [*Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 30 Nov 84 AB*]

MOROCCO

Saharan Representatives Urge Territorial Integrity

LD052305 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] During yesterday's special session, all of the representatives of the Moroccan Saharan political bodies and organizations at the Chamber of Deputies unanimously affirmed that the Saharan question is one of destiny, as far as the Moroccan people are concerned. They affirmed the crucial character of the current stage, which constitutes a watershed demanding the total mobilization of the national potentials to face up to the worst possibilities, particularly since the rulers of Algeria are determined to oppose Moroccan territorial integrity.

After Reda Guedira delivered his speech, (Ma al-'Aynanyan Ahirdan) affirmed, in the name of the Saharan organizations, that the people of the Sahara decided their own fate hundreds of years ago, and affirmed their Moroccan character in an irrevocable manner. They said that their representatives have defended this position before the United Nations on numerous occasions in the past. He added that Morocco's withdrawal from the OAU enjoys the support of all the Moroccan people, since the organization has placed itself in the position of the Saharan people by accepting the membership of the so-called SDAR before the referendum.

Ahirdan affirmed that the struggle should continue in support of the principle cause of Morocco. He added: We in the Moroccan Sahara feel the time has come for the liberation of Tindouf, and Mauritania wants to colonize a part of our country since its presence in Guera is unnatural. He also affirmed that the time has come to raise the issue of Cueta Mellila, because raising the issue of territorial integrity will make the world bypass the Saharan problem. [as heard]

Former French Prime Minister's Departure Statement

LD051345 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Rabat, Dec 5 (MAP) — Former French Premier Raymond Barre left Morocco Tuesday at the end of a five-day visit at the invitation of the Moroccan National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. During his visit, Mr Barre was received by King Hassan II of Morocco and conferred with several members of the Moroccan Cabinet, including the Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

In a statement he made upon departure, Mr Barre said his talks with Moroccan officials enabled him to get acquainted with the problems facing Morocco as well as with her goals and objectives. These problems, he explained, are related to the international crisis, a lasting and serious crisis, but Morocco is facing them "with a lot of courage."

"What I noticed, and this is very encouraging for the future, is that Morocco mobilizes all her forces to face the demographic growth and develop the resources at her disposal, the most important of these resources being men's intelligence," Mr Barre said. Evoking the plan of vocational training "to which King Hassan II grants a particular attention," Mr Barre said this is certainly one of the most important factors, at middle term, for Morocco's development.

Mr Barre finally wished that Morocco would pursue, with courage, efficiency, and dynamism, her development program, so that she can take advantage of peace and prosperity.

King Commutes Sentences on Prophet's Birthday

LD052032 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Justice has issued the following statement:

King Hassan II has ordered the following on the occasion of the birthday of the Prophet:

Commute the remaining periods of imprisonment or detention for 152 detainees;
Commute imprisonment periods for 23 people;
Commute imprisonment or detention periods for 72 prisoners; and
Change sentences from life imprisonment to term imprisonment for 5 detainees.

Briefs

GDR Cultural, Science Cooperation — Rabat, Nov 30 (MAP) — Morocco and East Germany concluded here Thursday an agreement relating to the first program of bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1985-1986. The 33-point program covers the areas of education, science, vocational training, culture, information, and sports. The agreement was signed by Mr Mohamed Ayouch, director of cultural relations at the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the ambassador of East Germany to Morocco, Mrs Eleonora Schmid. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 30 Nov 84 LD*]

SUDAN

Numayri To Visit PRC 'Next Week'

JN051121 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Dec (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri will pay an official visit of several days to the PRC next week. The president will be accompanied by a high-ranking delegation.

In a statement, Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman praised the relations between the PRC and Sudan, citing President Numayri's concern about promoting these relations. He stressed that this visit, the president's third to the PRC, will crown the strong ties of friendship between the two friendly peoples. He pointed out that these relations have achieved progress through continuous cooperation for a quarter of a century.

The foreign minister said that Sino-Sudanese relations are characterized by sincere and continuous cooperation under the leaders of the two countries. He said this cooperation has materialized a number of great projects such as the Madani-Gedaref road, the friendship textile factory in (Hasahsah), and other development projects throughout the country, in addition to PRC aid in various cultural, technical, educational, and training fields.

The foreign minister explained that the political and diplomatic relations between the two countries are characterized by complete understanding and agreement between their viewpoints on struggle against colonialism and big power attempts to impose hegemony and control over the destinies of developing countries. He stressed that the two countries support the issues of liberation and the Third World's struggle against backwardness, ignorance, and disease. He said they also support cooperation for the sake of achieving an international economic system guaranteeing justice, equality, and cooperation among all peoples.

Concluding, the foreign minister pointed out that President Numayri's visit will take place to confirm these relations and give them a new impetus to achieve greater and more comprehensive cooperation in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Cites Ministry Statement on Maghreb Assault

LD051734 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Liberated Territory, 5 Dec (APS) [Dateline as received] — A statement issued yesterday, Tuesday, by the Saharan Information and Cultural Ministry reported that "the Saharan Popular Liberation Army is continuing the Greater Arab Maghreb assault which has entered its second phase on 27 November. The battles of Haouza and Dakhla took place last week when the Saharan army attacked the positions of the royalist invading forces stationed close to the walls."

In fact units of the Saharan army on 29 November, for 30 minutes, carried out concentrated shelling against enemy positions in the Um Rueisein and Taguersimet junction. On 30 November enemy positions at (Jtinat), (Al-Qasabat) and (Hadrat al-Jadari) were exposed to similar shelling for 30 minutes. The Saharan Popular Liberation Army on 30 November attacked two enemy positions at Smul Niran. The statement pointed out that these operations resulted in the deaths of 34 royalist soldiers; two military vehicles, one 120 mm and one 81 mm mortar, and two 14.5 mm heavy machine guns were destroyed.

On the other hand the statement added that the Moroccan Taguersimet junction on 1 December was exposed to a fierce attack from 0900 until 1200. The Royal Moroccan forces were forced, after half-an-hour of fierce battles, to relinquish their positions despite the hopeless attempts to confront our Saharan Popular Liberation Army.

The Royalist forces left on the field the bodies of 50 of their soldiers; an armored vehicle; and 13 vehicles, including a number of landrovers and GMC trucks. Seven 81 mm mortars, and 19 machine guns were destroyed.

SDAR's Hadrani in Paris for Talks on Saharan Situation

LD052338 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Western Sahara — Mr Omar Hadrani, member of the Polisario's Political Bureau in charge of international relations in the Saharan National Council, is visiting France. He has met leading personalities, as well as officials of major political groups to discuss the developments of the situation in the region, in light of the dazzling victories of the Saharan people on the military, political, and diplomatic fronts.

In an interview to APS, Mr Hadrani recalled that those who want to strengthen the OAU must recognize the Saharan Republic, without which, he said, we are in danger of seeing our continent undergo numerous upheavals.

He asked whether it would not be wisest to find a negotiated solution to the problem. All military conflicts in the history of mankind have had political negotiation as their logical end, and Morocco cannot be an exception to the rule, he stressed, pointing out that it is with this in mind that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic extends the hand of reconciliation and negotiation.

In this connection he recalled the latest United Nations proposals, inviting the two opposing sides to negotiate. The SDAR, he affirmed, will accept the hand held out to it with this aim. The Saharan people, Mr Hadrani also said, has demonstrated its existence and its will to live in peace.

He underlined the admiration of other peoples, the recognition of the SDAR by its African peers, by one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia, and by numerous Latin American and Asian nations. The changing attitude of several Western nations with regard to the young Saharan nation bears witness to this.

ETHIOPIA

Briefs

Joint Farming With Bulgaria— Ethiopia and Bulgaria today signed an agreement that will enable them jointly to expand the Awara Melka [Arsi region, central Ethiopia] and (Yalo) vegetable and fruit tree farm at a cost of 72 million birr. The agreement was signed by Comrade Tsano Tsanov, head of agriculture and industry of the Bulgarian economic engineering organization, and Comrade Dr Semu Negus Haile Mariam, general manager of the vegetable and fruit corporation at the State Farms Development Ministry. The Awara Melka and (Yalo) vegetable and fruit farm has at present a developed farm of 1,250 hectares. It was disclosed that this farm will in 1984-85 expand to 6,800 hectares and will produce cotton, tobacco, and dairy and beef cattle. Bulgaria will carry out [makiahead] 49 percent of the development activity while the vegetable and fruit corporation will carry out 51 percent. [Excerpt] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Dec 84 EA*]

SOMALIA

Rebel Commando Unit Kills 5 Soldiers in Ambush

LD061135 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A commando unit of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]— a wing of the Somali opposition forces — ambushed a convoy of the dictatorial regime of the Mogadishu clique between (Gazandhale) and (Cadi Gabagabo) villages in Mudugh Region, central Somalia.

The gallant fighters of the DFSS commando unit slaughtered 5 soldiers and wounded 20 others of the loyalist troops of Siad Barre. The forces of the dying regime of Mogadishu also lost a Fiat which burned up. The DFSS fighters returned safely to base.

TANZANIA

Trade Minister on Deadlocked Talks With IMF

EA052307 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The minister for trade and industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, has appealed to international finance institutions to give all forms of assistance to Tanzania despite a deadlock in negotiations between Tanzania and the IMF.

Ndudu Mramba made the appeal during talks with a five-man Mozambican trade delegation, led by the minister for foreign trade, Ndugu Joaquim Carvalho.

He said as a result of IMF pressure, international banking institutions have been refusing to extend credits to Tanzania unless Tanzania agreed to IMF conditions. Ndugu Mramba said the IMF conditions do not always reflect the realities of the present economy. He said an IMF demand for increases in producer prices of cotton, for instance, cannot be meaningful, because it has to be coupled with incentive commodities to the peasant.

He said Tanzania has increased producer prices of nearly all cash crops by up to 50 percent, but the peasants cannot get essential goods in shops.

Briefs

Kenyan Envoy, Local Appointments— Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today received the credentials of the Kenyan high commissioner to Tanzania, Mr Stephan (Kapal) Ole Leken. President Nyerere also swore in the new inspector-general of police, Ndugu Harun Mahundi, and the commissioner of prisons, Ndugu Jumanne Mangara. [Excerpts][*Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84 EA*]

ZAIRE

Dos Santos Arrives in Kinshasa for Ceremony

MB051511 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning arrived in Kinshasa where he will attend the ceremony of the swearing in of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko for a new mandate.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was received at Ndjili Airport by Kengo Wa Dondo, the first state commissioner. After the honor guard was reviewed and all ceremonies completed at Ndjili airport, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was joyfully greeted by the Angolan community residing in Zaire and a rather large number of Zairian citizens.

Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, minister of the interior; Delfim de Castro, deputy minister of state security; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations; as well as senior officials of the office of the president, are accompanying the Angolan head of state during his visit to Zaire.

President Mobutu Delivers Inaugural Address

AB051538 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0959 GMT 5 Dec 84

[President Mobutu Sese Seko's address on the occasion of his swearing in for a new term of office in Kinshasa on 5 December — live]

[Excerpts] Honorable presidents and dear colleagues, his excellency the crown prince of the Kingdom of Morocco, honorable heads of government and distinguished guests, the Popular Movement of the Revolution celebrates today a great event of high historical importance and deep significance because this Wednesday, 5 December 1984, will henceforth be inscribed in golden letters on the pages of the glorious history of the Zairian revolution as a great date, that of the renewal of a pact between a people and their guide, between a nation and its leader, between two destinies — that of a man, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, and that of 30 million MPR militants. [applause]

Your presence in Kinshasa is a real source of joy for all militants of our national party. It is also the expression of your friendship for and the interest that you and your countries have always had in Zaire. Therefore allow me to express the feelings of thanks of all the Zairians who are listening to me this very moment and who are looking at you and consider you as true friends of our country. [applause]

I would also like to fulfill another duty, a particularly pleasant one, that of solemnly presenting you to the MPR militants. First, his excellency, Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia [applause]; second, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon [applause]; third, His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, founding chairman of [applause drowns out Mobutu's words]; His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [applause];

His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman [applause drowns out Mobutu's words]; His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, founding chairman [applause drowns out Mobutu's words]; His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, CAR president, [applause]; His Royal Highness Prince Diby Mohammed, crown prince of the Kingdom of Morocco [applause]; His Excellency Kamal Hasan 'Ali, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt [applause]; His Excellency Daouda Sow, speaker of the National Assembly and representative of the president of the Republic of Senegal [applause];

His Excellency Tian Jiyun, vice premier, State Council, special envoy of the People's Republic of China [applause]; His Excellency Andze Tsoungui Gilbert, minister of state in charge of Armed Forces, representative of the Republic of Cameroon [applause]; His Excellency Alfredo Norbre Da Costa, member of the State Council and representative of the president of the Republic of Portugal [applause]; His Excellency David Gainsbourg, member of parliament and parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representative of the Government of Canada [applause];

His Excellency Captain Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and minister of foreign affairs, representative of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea [name of country as heard] [applause]; His Excellency General Armando Emilio de Souza, member of the Political Bureau and minister at the presidency, representative of the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Mozambique [applause]; His Excellency [illegible] Tindemans, minister of foreign relations and cooperation, representative of the Belgian Government [applause];

His Excellency Amegah Atsu Koffi, minister of foreign affairs representing the Government of Togo [applause]; His Excellency Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs and representative of the Government of the Republic of Ivory Coast [applause]; His Excellency Affo Frederic, minister of foreign affairs and representative of the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Benin [applause]; His Excellency Kang Kyong-sik secretary general at the Presidency and representative of the Republic of Korea [applause]; His Excellency General Vernon Walters, roving ambassador and representative of the United States of America [applause]; His Excellency Walter Koenig, ambassador and representative of the Federal Republic of Germany [applause]; and His Excellency Juan Alfonso Ortiz, ambassador and representative of the Kingdom of Spain [applause].

Your Excellencies, honorable presidents and dear colleagues, heads of government, distinguished delegates, Your Excellencies the ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, ladies and gentlemen, citizens and militants, this is the hour of the rendezvous with the people, the hour of truth and the hour of stock taking and prospects. Zaire, with its area of 2,345,000 square kilometers, its 30 million inhabitants, its 9 regions, its 27 subregions, its 143 rural areas and 73 urban areas, its 14 cities, its

775 ethnic communities, its 6,000 groups is a real subcontinent. [applause]

Daughters and sons of this country, we have the sacred duty of administering this vast national territory, developing its resources and ensuring the happiness of our generous people. Citizens and militants, on this Wednesday, 5 December, here is the health record of Zaire that I have the terrifying duty of presenting to you. Such a record, in my humble view, is not the outcome of a single 7-year term.

Citizens and militants, Zaire, our country, lives within an international context and in a world where relations between states and people have reached in many respects a degree of fearful complexity. You must be aware of this. Political tension, armed conflicts, the persistent degradation of international economic relations, the ever-widening inequality gap between affluent and developing countries have led to the creation of a worrying and preoccupying situation. No nation, especially a young nation, whatever its size, its wealth in the soil or subsoil, can afford to live independently, otherwise it will block or delay its development at the least.

It is true that we are witnessing today a kind of rebalance of transactions to the benefit of developing countries, but it is sad to realize that the disparity in export revenue between these countries and the industrialized nations is still an unreliable factor for world economic revival. The prices of basic products continue to fluctuate because of speculation.

The resulting fall in revenue earnings does not enable the countries to continue their economic development programs. Even if the so-called newly industrialized countries succeed in exporting some of their finished products, they do not succeed in fully conquering markets because of the unexpected effects of protectionism. All these facts characterizing economic relations between developed and developing countries explain why stagnant structures are maintained and demonstrate why the developing countries have not benefited enough from world trade and will not be in a position to do so in the near future.

Even when we talk about aid, like for example the food aid within the framework of the EEC-ACP [African, Caribbean, Pacific] relations, it is regrettably noted that these aids — far from being a stimulant for the ACP countries — have only helped to worsen their situation. At the start of the 1970-1980 decade, the cereal needs of these countries were put at 25 million tons; this figure rose to 80 million tons by the end of the same decade. Agriculture was not developed enough in these ACP countries, thus increasing the rate of poverty in these poor countries.

Apart from the stagnation of the structures of international trade, another phenomenon has recently appeared whose ill effects further reflect the present inequality in the relations between developed and developing countries. This is the thorny problem of indebtedness. The foreign debts of underdeveloped countries, including the guaranteed private debts, it must be stressed, amounted to about $630 billion in 1981. In 1982, it rose to $760 billion and, last year, it was $890 billion. Estimates for 1985 put these debts at about $950 billion.

As it can be seen, the foreign debts of the underdeveloped countries rose at an average rate of about 15 percent a year between 1981 and 1983. The problem of debt servicing, coupled with transfers of investment revenues explains the almost permanent disequilibrium in the balance of payments of most of the underdeveloped countries. For most [illegible] these services absorb about 23 percent of their export revenues. With the rocketing rise of the dollar and the high interest rates, debt servicing has become more of a problem. It has been estimated that an increase of 1 percent of interest rates increases the debt of developing countries by about $4 billion.

As such, all development projects have been affected because funds are paid to others to the detriment of investments. It is normal that under such conditions, some countries have reached the point of bankruptcy. Faced with the difficulties of debt payment, nations have resorted to rescheduling of debts; but all this rescheduling is a very costly operation and it only delays the crisis of solvency because in order to respond to their new obligations, the borrowing countries must seek additional loans at higher interest rates. It is therefore possible that in the next 4 years, this crisis of solvency will become worse than the one experienced in 1984 because there will be bigger sums to repay.

Finally, there is what is known as aid or assistance. Generally, financial resources placed at the disposal of developing countries in this connection are both insufficient because of the needs of the Third World, and inadequate because of the technical and economic conditions of the receiving countries. Often, there is the tendency to consider that aid from cooperation stems from the goodwill and condescension of the rich toward the poor.

No, far from it. On the contrary, it is a duty of the rich countries to come to the aid of the poor. When I examine this issue thoroughly and correctly, the same question comes to mind: Who finally assists whom? [applause] But whatever be the reluctance and selfishness of some and the generosity of others, aid from cooperation would be given greater attention if it were not stifled with the unrestrained arms race. Some $700 billion are spent every year on armament. This is enough to pay up all debts of the non-oil-producing nations of the Third World and there will be enough left over to fight the effects of natural calamities, endemic diseases, and other diseases such as cancer and others for which science has not yet found a cure.

In this century of interdependence, no nation on the earth, big or small, rich, or poor can live in isolation. In this regard, the situation of our country is even more striking. It has nine neighbors — Angola, Burundi, the CAR, Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia. These are not mere neighbors in the physical or commercial sense but people of the same culture, civilization, and personality — a community of dialects, tribes, and subtribes. From my coming to power in 1965 until now, we have always looked for ways and means of strengthening our relations of good-neighborliness.

Zaire has therefore opted for the defense of a certain number of principles in its relations with its partners. These are: respect for the sovereignty of nations; noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations; open-door policy and cooperation with all peoples; the respect of commitments; the systematic search for

good-neighborliness; and permanent respect of commitments made to the United Nations, the OAU and other regional or subregional organizations which the country has joined freely and in all sovereignty.

Since 1965, particularly during the 7-year term that has just ended, Zaire has striven to preserve security at its borders by seeking dialogue and establishing permanent consultations with its nine neighbors. Misunderstandings and conflicts that arose between our country and some of its neighbors and which even assumed excessive proportions, as in the case of two Shaba wars in 1977 and 1978, did not overcome our firm determination and political will to resolve our problems through African wisdom.

Six years have passed since the second Shaba war. The brotherly people of Angola and the people of Zaire have proved to the world that they are mature. Despite all these past conflicts, Kinshasa received for the first time in 1978 the late President Agostinho Neto and I also paid an official visit to Angola the same year. Angolans and Zairians at that time defied all the forebodings of the prophets of doom who — I know not why — were convinced that there would be an armed confrontation between our two brotherly and neighboring countries.

Similarly, misunderstandings that were often amplified by the media and which could have led us into regrettable situations broke out along the Zairian-Zambian border. Following our traditional line of conduct, we avoided all exaggerations by searching for solutions through cordial understanding. As there is the tendency of a repetition of these incidents, I have on many occasions taken my pilgrim's staff to visit Lusaka. Together with my brother President Kenneth Kaunda, we have on each occasion determined the situation and sought for African, fraternal, and lasting solutions. It is with the same frame of mind that for the past 2 years we have been striving to solve the border problems existing between Zaire and Zambia. A joint ad hoc committee has been set up by the countries.

The case of Burundi and Rwanda is a particular one because we have a joint organization with these two fraternal countries: the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes, CEPGL. The holding of summits in a different capital each time offers us the opportunity to meet each year in a member country. During the last summit, held in Bujumbura last June, we agreed to revitalize this community. At present, our organization is well. It has enabled us to strengthen security on our common borders and to develop a well organized trade among us.

We have just begun the stage of joint projects. Within the framework of electricity production for the community members, we have set up a company charged with managing the Ruzizi Valley Energy Development Program. Despite its policy of making its achievements by small stages, the CEPGL is a concrete and ideal framework for exchange of views and dialogue between the three fraternal countries and for the achievement of joint objectives.

The Uganda-Sudan-Zaire tripartite committee was set up by our three countries for the same purpose of maintaining between our three countries a climate of fruitful cooperation freed from all impediments and misunderstanding. The 1981 Gbadolite Declaration illustrates this common desire.

As for our neighbors of the People's Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic, in addition to the geographical similarities I have already mentioned, the recent creation in Libreville of the Economic Community of Central African States enables us, henceforth, to strengthen further our exchanges and our economic relations despite the fact that they belong to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa while Zaire is a member of the CEPGL.

From all the above, one can happily note that relations with our neighbors are generally good. The recent Moba adventure changes nothing fundamentally. However, what lessons can we learn from these events? It is that Zaire is sometimes a victim of its policy of good-neighborliness. Our schools, our factories, and our companies are open to Zairians, and to our brothers from the neighboring countries, without discrimination. We have never allowed subversive activities to be carried out by foreign nationals against their own countries from Zairian territory.

The revelations made concerning the involvement of certain countries in the Moba adventure came from the prisoners themselves after they had been captured by elements of our Armed Forces. Despite all that and no matter what the price may be, Zaire will continue to pursue its policy of good-neighborliness.

Faith in the OAU and attachment to its charter: Concerning Africa, we continue to reaffirm our faith in our membership of and our attachment to the OAU, our continental organization of which our country is a founding member. Why did Zaire suspend its participation in the OAU? The answer is simple: It was for a matter of principle since there was a deliberate violation of the Charter governing our common organization.

The OAU is made up of states, I repeat states. It also has a Charter; that is a set of rules to which member states have freely suscribed. The states are free to modify the Charter, but as long as the Charter is not modified, it is binding on the states which are committed to strictly adhere to it. There is no principle authorizing one or several members state — even if they constitute the majority — to violate the OAU's Charter.

Whether we like it or not, this is what happened in Addis Ababa with the admission of the SDAR which, according to the spirit and letter of the Charter, is not a state, and even less an independent and sovereign state. Zaire therefore refused to commit itself by accepting such a surrender of principle. It decided to express its disapproval of such a dangerous precedent. If the OAU wants to survive and prosper, it must respect a minimum of principles that constitute its very foundation. Having violated our own principles, we will also become perjurers against our partners and against ourselves. This is the truth. Our entire foreign policy is based on respecting and defending our principles.

Zaire resumed its diplomatic relations with Israel as a matter of principle: the respect of one's given word. Of course, we needed courage and the spirit of independence to take this step.

On 4 October 1973, we announced to the whole world, under particularly solemn conditions, that we had broken diplomatic

relations with Israel which, at that time, was occupying territories belonging to Egypt, which is an OAU member. As far as we are concerned, since Israel has returned these territories to Egypt, the reasons that led us to break diplomatic relations with Israel no longer exist.

It was quite normal therefore that in keeping with our word, we should resume our relations with Israel. This cost us the withdrawal of aid by certain countries, the breaking of relations with others, as well as all kinds of threats to my country and its leader. If there are values that are not negotiable in Zaire, however, then morality and national dignity are among them. We are happy to observe that some countries have rightly understood and appreciated our step and have maintained diplomatic relations with us. Being men of principles despite our resumption of relations with Israel, our position on the global issue of the Middle East has remained clear and unchanged.

Zaire's intervention in Chad was also a matter of principle — that of solidarity. Despite our own difficulties, we answered the call of distress of a fraternal and friendly country of the subregion by running to its aid. Our most ardent wish is to see the return of peace and national concord in Chad under its legitimate government. We are convinced that a political solution of reconciliation will usher in more hope in the future than a victory won in rancor which calls only for vengeance. This is, however, a purely Chadian affair. All men of goodwill can only help them while at the same time respecting their dignity, will, and aspirations.

If we condemn South Africa, it is also a matter of principle. South Africa has neither any title nor right to justify its presence in Namibia. It is maintaining itself there by the force of arms and in violation of universal law and conscience. Similarly, there is no moral justification for the practice of apartheid in South Africa.

Again, it was because of the principle of dignity that I was led to launch the idea of the creation of a framework that could be called "the League of Black African Countries."

There is no denying that there exists in the world or in Africa some special solidarities and specific characteristics that exclusively belong to certain communities. These specific characteristics may be economic, political, strategic, or cultural. Therefore, I did not mean to create, as some people claimed, the greatest common divisor of Africa, nor did I seek to isolate anyone in Africa. I simply believe that even if he is poor, a Negro has at least a voice with which to sing, a head to think with, and hands with which to paint or sculpt; in short, he has a soul, a dignity, a culture, and values to exalt and to defend.

Was Africa divided when the black art festivals were organized in Lagos and Dakar? Did anyone feel isolated? And yet, was this not a recognition of some specific traits in the black African countries? The proposal of a framework for meetings between black Africans emanates from the same desire to bring closer together those who look alike. This is the law of the attraction between affinities that governs nature and mankind. I continue to believe that we have authentic black African values to exalt.

During the recent Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Carl Lewis won an impressive number of medals: it was America which won. If he had lost — believe me — it would have been a black American who would have lost.

The OAU is the common organization of the Arab-Africans and the black Africans. If it is conceivable that the Arab-Africans can be members of both the OAU and the Arab League, it must be admitted in the same manner that the black Africans while, at the same time, being members of the OAU, can — if they feel the need for this — meet in a purely black African framework. I wonder in the name of which principle some people are authorized to have one step outside and one step inside while some others are forbidden from doing the same. Zaire is used to expressing itself clearly and freely.

Citizens and militants, after this survey of our external policy and the general state of the international relations, what is the internal result of our action up to date? Each time I have the opportunity to address my people on great occasions like today's, I never forget that our country has come a long way. Since 1965, our only objective has been to make Zaire to recover all its prosperity one day and to make the Zairians happy. All the results that we can describe today as the gains of the revolution are the fruits of a long period of maturation, thoughts and actions, trials and errors, adjustments and readjustments. They are also the fruits of courage and steadfastness, goodwill and faith in the noble ideal of building in peace and unity the prosperity and dignity of a great country in the heart of Africa.

Since 1965, the just ended 7-year term has been for me the most difficult period of my political career. Never had Zaire been confronted with such a serious and persisting economic crisis than that of the past 10 years. Never had our country been subjected to such strong campaigns of intoxication and misinformation as it has been during these past 7 years.

Never has any country accepted to make so much sacrifice as Zaire did during the past few years. But it is also during this 7-year term that I had the opportunity to appreciate more the high degree of confidence, loyalty, esteem, and love that a people can have for its leader.

At the beginning of the 7-year term, I was personally and deeply afflicted by the death of citizen President Mama Mobutu Sese Seko [Mobutu's first wife]. I will never forget the massive and spontaneous support given me by my people and which made my bereavement — though very terrifying — a source of extraordinary vigor in working for the revolution and for our beautiful country, Zaire, instead of being a reason for low-spiritedness and discouragement.

When we were attacked in March 1977 in the southeastern part of the country in Shaba Province, I again appreciated the entire preparedness of the MPR militants who — solidly united behind their leader and in an outburst of patriotism — mobilized human, material, and financial resources to defeat the enemy. Throughout the period I spent at the front, I was very happy to note that I was not alone and that the entire people was behind me.

Citizens and militants, the geographical data of our country and its particularly large size made me to decide in favor of decentralization of the administration of our vast national territory. On 1 July 1977, in my general self-criticism, and after a deep analysis of the political and economic situation, I noted that our political, administrative, and economic system was facing a threat of strangulation. The centralization of power justified by known historical reasons could no longer enable a balanced development of the regions because local initiatives were dampened. So, I had the idea of launching a regional administrative and economic decentralization aimed at turning the regions, as well as the territorial entities, into autonomous and independent economic units and developing the entire country from the grassroots by relying on local initiatives.

Citizens and militants, if this 7-year term has enabled us to accomplish reforms and political activities in a calm atmosphere, it was thanks to the security and peace that we have been able to preserve in our country. Apart from the two Shaba wars, nothing has disturbed the calm and the serenity that has become a legend each time one talks about our country. I again repeat that the recent events in Moba do not cha. anything. These events showed one thing: the effectiveness of our Armed Forces and their great capacity of intervention. If, in 1977, it took them 80 days, and 6 days in 1978, in 1984, less than 48 hours were sufficient to finish with the bandits. The Zairian Armed Forces deserve a special mention. I have been the military leader of our Armed Forces since 1960. I witnessed the birth of this Army; I have lived through its growth and I know the men who constitute the Army. I know that if well officered, our soldiers are capable of lofty feats of arms. Therefore, I have always attached great importance to its training, its equipment, and its modernization.

Within the last 7 years, in spite of the difficult economic situation, we have gone ahead with the training and modernization of crack units with positive contribution from some of our foreign partners such as Belgium, China, and France. The State of Israel joined this effort 2 years ago and the United States, on its part, undertook to supply these units with the necessary equipment and materials. Citizens and militants, these were the political balance-sheet of the revolution, particularly concerning these last 7 years.

On the economic scene, we started this 7-year term which is ending, with all the weight and effects of the great 1974 economic crisis. Right from the beginning, I found it necessary and urgent, as I did on the political front, to completely liberalize our economic system. I also believed that it was necessary to maintain our cooperation with the IMF within the framework of a monetary and financial stabilization program.

To conclude the review of the agricultural results, I must underline that food production still falls below the real needs of the people: Cash crop production is still suffering because the plantations are old; animal production, which is mainly concentrated on the bovine sector, needs to be stepped up considerably; rural production must be intensified.

Generally, state finance for the promotion of agriculture still remains very small. It is not only that the budget is small, as compared with the needs, but also that the rate of implementation is slow and there are delays in budget allocations. As this 7-year term of office starts, agriculture must return to its prime position.

Concerning the mining industry, owing to the generalized fall in the entire sector in 1977, I placed emphasis on making the industrial sector as functional as possible. Companies like Gecamines [General Quarries and Mines Company], MIBA [expansion unknown], Sominki [Mining and Industrial Company of Kivu], and Zaire-Etan [Tin Mining Company of Zaire] witnessed the daily deterioration of their production equipment and also the dramatic fall in their spareparts stocks. The Kisenge Manganese Company even saw its production fall to one-eighth of its normal production level of 350,000 tons per annum. This situation was aggravated by the closure of the Lobito route, the only economic outlet for exporting manganese.

The renewed smuggling of precious minerals had a negative effect on the country's foreign currency earnings and consequently the balance of payments. To remedy the situation, a strategy was drawn up to revamp the mining sector which led to the gradual rehabilitation of the existing mines and, above all, the liberalization of gold and diamond mining apart from the Kilo-Moto and MIBA concessions. This last step had a very positive and rapid impact. It has led to a substantial increase in the national gold and diamond production.

The extensive work we did in order to improve public management was within the framework of the various programs with the IMF. Despite our ups and downs in the implementation of all these programs since 1979, we have always been guided by our desire to succeed. The present image of our economy, our currency and our public finances are the best testimonies. In fact, according to the recent assessment made less than 3 days ago by IMF officials, the country's economic and financial situation in the third quarter of 1984 is generally very good. All the measures envisaged within the framework of the program agreed upon with the IMF have been rigorously implemented: reduction of money in circulation; balancing public finances; stabilizing the exchange rate; reducing considerably the rate of inflation, which from 101 percent in 1983, fell to about 18 percent in 1984.

Also in the field of production, the mining sector has considerably increased by 29 percent, the manufacturing sector went up by 5.7 percent during the first 9 months of the year, while exported agricultural products increased by 9.4 percent.

Furthermore, the growth rate of money supply, which was expected to reach 36 percent in 1984, was limited to 23.4 percent at the end of September. This is an achievement.

Our commitments to our creditors will be scrupulously respected. Thus, within 2 years, Zaire has paid up $713 million for capital reimbursement and the payment of commercial interests and arrears. It thus reduced its external debts of $5.10 billion to $4.80 billion. Our debt service has therefore absorbed, over 2 years, 10 percent of our production, 26 percent of our exports and more than 30 percent of our budget. This is much, but we did it. For 1985, we were to devote more than 54 percent of our budget to settling our financial commitments. I think this would be strangulation.

It was on your behalf that last September I shuttled between Europe and America to call for the understanding and solidarity of our major partners so that they not only grant us a substantial rescheduling but also give us positive assistance so that the sons and daughters of our country are not the only ones to bear the brunt of our financial commitments. I strongly hope that our partners will answer my call.

I would like to state straightaway that the policy of rigor, as a collective discipline in management, will be pursued relentlessly next year as in the years ahead. For us, it is an achievement that would be regrettable to abandon. We will continue to keep our commitments, to control our public expenditure, to maximize our revenues, to make our enterprises more profitable and to purge our public administration. Even if we did not have any dealings with the IMF, the most elementary financial rules recommend that one should be rigorous in the management of the affairs of a state which wants to be modern — a nation-state and Zaire is one.

Without any constraints from any quarter whatsoever, Zaire — throughout the whole of the year 1983 — embarked upon the policy of rigor on its own in the management of its affairs. When we cooperate with organizations like the IMF or the World Bank, it is not to alienate ourselves or sell our sovereignty as some of our detractors want people believe. When I call upon my people to tighten their belts for the implementation of a program of austerity, I know that they will be the great beneficiaries from all the sacrifices I impose on them. Today, the truth is that as far as management is concerned, Zaire no longer needs to blow its own horns. We have two very important witnesses — the IMF and the World Bank — who appreciate our efforts and our reliability.

Thanks to the implementation since 1981 of a free zone, the hydroelectric potential of the Inga Dam will be used mainly by large electricity consuming industries. This will enable the profitability of this great and vast hydroelectric complex. As for domestic consumption by militants, the objectives of my third 7-year term will be to complete existing projects. Then, we shall embark on new programs that will center mainly on the establishment of micro-hydroelectric power stations and the development of other sources of energy such as (?coal), solar energy, or even methane. More concretely, the 1984-1986 electrification program provides for:

Rural electrification in the Bas-Zaire and Kivu Provinces for use by the agricultural industries;

Implementation of the first phase of the reconversion to hydroelectricity of industrial units in the Shaba and Bas-Zaire Provinces and in Kinshasa, which have been using petroleum products for power generation;

Reorganization and development of the distribution networks in towns fed by hydroelectricity: Kinshasa, Kolwezi, Likasi, Boma, Lubumbashi, Uvira, Bukavu, and Goma;

Intensive electrification of old and new areas in Kinshasa in order to attain, by 1987, 90,500 new consumers. This will increase the number of families enjoying electricity in Kinshasa from 57,386 in 1983, to 147,887 in 1987;

Improvement in the quality of service and reduction of production charges, through rehabilitation of existing hydroelectric power stations and replacement of the sources of thermal generation by those of hydraulic generation.

Within this framework, it has been planned that the feasibility studies embarked upon in the following areas will be pursued: Kobola (6.22 megawatts) in the Bandundu region; Katepde 1 (6 megawatts) in the Kasai Occidental region; Tshilomba (3 megawatts) in the Kasai Oriental region; Beni-Butembo (7.5 megawatts) in the Kivu region, and; Mobayi (?13.6) megawatts in the Equateur region. This will provide 36.3 megawatts additional power to the people and industrial units of these regions.

Beginning in 1986, the following projects have been mapped out: replacement of thermal stations by hydroelectric or biomass stations; reconversion to hydroelectricity of services using petroleum products — locomotive-boilers, railroad engines, urban transport, mining — and (?pursuit) of rural electrification by micro-hydroelectric or gas stations; the maximum use of local materials (wooden or concrete poles); and the local production of some components of equipment used for electrification in order to lessen the foreign exchange requirements of the projects.

In a country like ours, with the size of a subcontinent, the inadequacy of telephone and telex infrastructures is a serious obstacle to developing all the other sectors of the economy. First of all, to develop this sector is to reinforce national unity, to guarantee territorial security and to revamp the country's economic and social development.

How can you comprehend that I could easily contact Tokyo or Oslo while in Brussels or Paris whereas from my Mont-Ngaliema office in Kinshasa, I can barely get in touch with Matonge or Selembao. [applause]

As I said, telecommunications are now a priority like the health, transport, and energy sectors. Under my program, telecommunications services will be available to all militants wherever they may be, from the rural to the urban zones. Right now, the majority of the cities are still using defective equipment. Therefore, my concern is to progressively provide the main regions of the country with new equipment and thus end their isolation. The national telecommunications project to be implemented during this 7-year term is composed of several phases:

First phase — Automation projects: They are being pursued at the national level. The regional chief towns will be equipped with automatic telephone thanks to the commissioning of the nodal center for national and international communications. By the end of the 7-year term, this program will make it possible to contact Kinshasa from all the chief towns of the regions through automatic telephones. Other cities served by earth stations or radio relay will be connected with the national automatic network. This will be the case in the following cities: Boma, Goma, Teiro, Kalemie, Kamina, Gbado-Lite, Kikwit, Kolwesi, Likasi, Mbanza-Ngungu, Uvira, Gemena. This program will make the existing installations or projects profitable.

The second phase of the program is the replacement and installation of telephone exchange stations. Old telephone exchange stations will be replaced by new ones which can be linked to the national automatic network.

The third phase of the program concerns the rehabilitation of the wireless network in the subregions, zones, and communities. This project will rehabilitate the old network that linked each chief town with the rural communities. By the end of the first half of my 7-year term of office, all rural zones will be equipped.

The fourth phase of the project is improvement of the telephone network. It will increase the number of telephone subscribers from 33,000 to 100,000.

The fifth phase of the project will be rehabilitating the Ba N'Sele international earth satellite station. This station has been in operation since 1971, and studies will be undertaken for the construction of a second station to replace the old one.

The sixth phase of the project concerns the construction of the Kinshasa-Ocean road, which will link Kinshasa to Banana through Mbanza-Ngungu, Matadi, Boma, and Muanda.

The development of telecommunications will not take place in isolation; it will be reinforced by the development of the postal sector, which has been operating at a minimum level for some time now. The posts must not lag behind other services, with delivery of mail experiencing detrimental delays.

I have therefore decided that all contracts with air, sea, rail, and road transport operators are to be renegotiated. Light vehicles and bicyles — why not — will deliver mail to houses as in the past.

The creation of new post offices: This project calls for building and equipping 21 post offices, bringing the number of post offices throughout the country from 364 to 385. Thus the insufficiency in postal services in the regions can be overcome to conform with the norms fixed by the Universal Postal Union.

The construction of a sorting center in Kinshasa, for which the feasibility studies began in 1976, should be updated.

The automation of the sorting center in Kinshasa: This project, scheduled for completion in 1990, will be included in the Kinshasa and Goma Sorting Center construction project.

In addition to telecommunications, audio-video coverage of the whole of our country also constitutes my great preoccupation. Nowadays, radio and television are irreplaceable instruments for information, training, education — in short the training of the people, especially in a vast country like Zaire. Thus, concerning radio, I propose: to install FM transmitters in the chief towns of all regions that do not have them and to procure short- and medium-wave transmitters for all the chief towns of the regions. The city of Kinshasa will be provided with a powerful transmitter capable of enabling it to live up to its reputation as a major capital city.

With respect to television, my project during the new term of office includes the establishment of 45 new earth stations or relay stations in the following localities: Bas-Zaire — Matadi, Kimvula, Moanda, Boma, Luozi, Tshela; Bandundu — Kikwit, Kasongo Lunda, Kalumba, Kenge, Oshwe, Kiri; Kasai-Oriental — Kabinda, Mwene-Ditu, Lodja, Lusambo; Kasai-Occidental — Kananga, Tshikapa, Ilebo, Mqeka, Oshimbula; Equateur — Dilolo, Basankusu, Boende, Zongo, Libenge, Bumba; Haut-Zaire — Bunia, Buta, Aru, Aba, Ocayangambi, Aketi, Niangara; Kivu — Butembo, Fizi, Kibombo, Kamituga; Shaba — Lisala, Sandoa, Kapanga, Sakania, Moba, Manono, and Kaniama.

Citizens and militants, we have a huge program for developing our national territory through the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure. Agriculture will certainly be accorded top priority, but agriculture's future depends mainly on the state of the infrastructure. Our country must not only produce to attain self-sufficiency in food production, but it must also become a major exporter one day. Rehabilitation of the infrastructure, therefore, is a major support factor for production.

The management and control of our physical space also depends on a rigorous environmental policy and on conservation. All observers know to what extent Zaire and its leader are determined to safeguard the ecological balance.

It was through Zaire's initiative that the United Nations began drawing up a world charter on nature in 1973, which was completed and adopted in 1982. The drought facing our brothers in the Sahel should serve as a guide in drawing up our own national policies on conservation.

Zaire has a vast heritage of water and forests: 125 million hectares — 60 percent of the African forest and 47.9 percent of exploitable African forest. This constitutes our country's forest capital. Future exploitation of our timber capital is valued at 20 billion cubic meters, enabling the cutting of 200 million cubic meters a year. But the actual cutting of wood until 1978 was only up to 350,000 cubic meters, an amount we would have liked to increase to more or less 500,000 cubic meters.

But in spite of everything it is indispensable to be cautious. Judging from the way the Mayombe forest has been bled to death, one can estimate the potential danger that is lurking slowly but very surely. I had already decided in 1977, that all timber contractors should replant trees themselves, in accordance with the principle of "he who deforests must retimber."

Citizens and militants, the rehabilitation of the infrastructure requires the mobilization of important financial resources. Before counting on external help, we must seek to mobilize our own internal resources to the maximum. First, the whole of the industrial framework of our economy can generate substantial resources. The control of these resources will depend on the integration of Zairian industry.

Next, the state has its own ways and means. It has its budget but it also has its firms. The control of resources depends on the setting up of a new state budget policy.

The control of resources also depends on a new orientation of aid

and bilateral cooperation with international organizations.

Finally, the control of resources depends on the outlining of a new labor policy with special regard for the impact of the expatriate labor force on production costs, leading to a fall in profitability and a reduction in resources. On each of these points, the following is my stand:

I have spoken of industrial integration. For me, it will be the new vision of our entire industrial development policy as of today. What do I mean by integration?

In 1978, I instituted development conventions, a system through which firms consuming raw materials were expected, by means of a conventional fund generated by a special tax on their products, to valorize the resources [word indistinct] that were to serve as raw materials without any need for importation. This as a result made it possible for the country to save foreign exchange.

It is unacceptable that entire companies are set up merely to sell imported fish while no consideration is given to local production; that they sell imported meat without thinking of developing animal husbandry; and that they sell vegetables, chickens, oranges, and tomatoes, without even thinking of local production.

At this rate, Zaire is likely to remain an eternal importer. There is no justification for this, not even liberalism, because, in my opinion, liberalism must above all be considered as liberalism in production and not purely commercial liberalism because the first can make our country productive while the second is likely to make it a mere market.

When you consider the producer and the trader, the trader is stronger because when one speaks of a free market, one means that competition is free. To enter into competition, one must have something to offer. When one produces nothing, one has nothing, therefore, one has nothing to offer. And Zaire must have its place in world trade. To [words indistinct] must produce, its industries must produce.

In this connection, I want all enterprises that have been established in our country to gradually go further than simply engage in commercial activities and to pay greater attention to production. [applause]

Now, everyone speaks of Japan with great admiration for its knowhow, its advanced technology, and its aggressive policy on international markets. But what was Japan's secret? It achieved the integration of its economy and its industry. Japan has succeeded in producing, consuming, and exporting Japanese goods. In Zaire, there are many industries whose operations under normal condition could produce a large variety of manufactured goods. They have considerably diversified equipment. All these industries need raw materials and spare parts in order to produce to full capacity. But they are all complaining about not having enough raw materials and a regular supply of spare parts to work to full capacity. The same old story is used by everyone: Foreign exchange for importation. In the meantime, these enterprises ignore one another and none of them knows or exploits the production of the others.

Our National Cement Company, Cinat, imports gypsum for its cement production, while the General Quarries and Mines [GECAMINES] produces gypsum as waste which it uses for its cement production. Cinat has never known about this and has always imported gypsum; that is to say, it has always spent foreign exchange. The workshops of the National Transportation Office and Chanimetal [expansion unknown] have casting molds capable of producing parts for quite a good number of factories. No one has sought to determine the possibility of using these facilities to manufacture certain spare parts instead of automatically importing them from abroad.

At the time of the Katanga secession in the Shaba region, the Gecamines Panda workshops in the Shaba used to manufacture tanks, bombs, guns, and ammunition. Now no one has thought of the possible use of these workshops, whose facilities still exist, to produce tractors, harrows, and — why not — guns, tanks, and ammunition for our armed forces. While the tanks manufactured during the secession war were used to kill, similar tanks — if produced now — would strengthen the defensive capacities of our armed forces.

I would like to speak of the budget. The budget reflects a state's economic policy. It is through the budget that one can see the priorities of a state. For this reason, drafting a budget requires a lot of rational and coherent efforts. Thinking about this topic, I have come out with a new method which will now serve as the basis for the drafting of all our budgets.

Due to lack of time, this new method was not used in drafting the 1985 budget. But I have asked the Executive Council as a matter of urgency to draft the 1986 budget on the basis of this new method.

The Executive Council knows perfectly what I am talking about. All the details on this issue are available at the Department of Finance and Budget.

In line with the same need for rationality, it is time we review certain aspects of the policy of cooperation which we maintain with our foreign partners.

First of all, starting with this new 7-year term of office, in using financial resources provided within the framework of foreign aid, priority must be given to rehabilitation of those infrastructures, which we consider priority number one. [applause]

Also, the national cadres, who are very competent and whom we now have in great number in the various scientific fields, must now be used as experts for implementing projects that we will jointly launch with our partners, instead of abusively resorting to foreign experts and study bureaus. [applause] This has contributed to considerably increasing the cost of projects, thus aggravating the country's indebtedness. This practice has also compounded the problem of unemployment among national cadres.

This goes also for the enterprises operating in our country. Zaire keeps its doors wide open to the world, to men and techniques. We are a land of exile and hospitality. But for the future of our country, we think that in certain situations, with the cooperation

of our economic agents, more precise policies must be designed. [applause]

Since we want rigor in management, we are not going to confine this rigor to the payment of the external debt. Rigor and good management also mean that the enterprises should control their overhead charges and operational costs by reducing to reasonable proportions the impact of the expatriate manpower. We are not going to rush anyone but, throughout the present 7-year term, we are going to give serious attention to this importation aspect of Zaire's employment and manpower policy. I offered a contract of confidence to all our partners; I inaugurated the policy of the handshake, but there must be good contracts so that everyone can benefit. Discussions should be started in this connection and I will soon summon a general conference to be attended by the Executive Council on the one hand and the National Association of Zairian Enterprises and the Zairian National Workers Union on the other. [applause] The meeting will examine all these questions in a spirit of perfect understanding.

Our young countries need expatriate manpower but this must be highly specialized manpower in sectors where there is a lack of qualified nationals. It has been proved, moreover, that an enterprise using national cadres operates at less cost and therefore makes more profits. In a liberal economy, this should be the first objective of any head of enterprise.

Citizens and militants, this brings to my mind another subject, our national education itself. Zaire's future depends on the education we are now giving to our children. We are becoming increasingly aware that our diplomas are failing to provide job opportunities. We have jurists, economists, engineers, historians, and demographers who are unemployed. The main questions we must ask ourselves are: For whom and for what type of society are we training our children? For whom have the university and the higher institute of learning been established and what job will be available for those who leave them? For whom have the primary and high schools been established and what is their purpose?

All these questions mean that education must increasingly take into account our real needs. The general education programs must be replaced by programs of technical and professional training designed to produce middle-level and executive cadres. The Central Committee has already made decisions in this connection. My third 7-year term will be devoted to determining a definite national education policy.

First of all, we are going to continue with the reduction of the number of teachers and administrative personnel in order to retain only really competent and qualified persons. The education of our children is too important a task to be entrusted just to anyone. [applause]

In addition, the educational agreement concluded with the religious bodies will be reexamined. There will no longer be any question of religious bodies creating schools only to abandon the resulting financial obligations to the state. I am going to promulgate a law designed to regulate all aspects of this important sector of the nation's life. [applause]

I will clearly define in this text the conditions for the creation and administration of schools, as well as the limits of possible state financial intervention. Though it may be admissible for the state to take care of major expenses in the primary education sector in view of the duty of states to combat illiteracy, this is not very obvious for post-primary education.

Certainly mechanisms, such as the organization of scholarships, the establishment of educational savings at the birth of a child, and the possibility of making available loans in professional schools, could be envisaged.

If one wants to achieve results very quickly, however, then one must not count on government alone, but also on private initiative. What I have just said about primary and secondary education also holds, to a large extent, for higher and university education. In fact, this sector has always caused problems. We have had reform upon reform.

The problems facing university and higher education in Zaire are insufficient facilities due to the large number of students, the lack of libraries as well as teaching and laboratory equipment, excess personnel, training that is not adapted to the labor market and incessant requests for state subsidies.

In view of the importance of basic questions and options in the entire file on higher and university education, I have decided to refer this issue once more to the first meeting of the Central Committee because I would like to close this file once and for all.

But, henceforth, I personally retain these lines of thought: admission to the university is not an end in itself; university training must be commensurate with our development needs [words indistinct] alone; therefore, without sacrificing the essential things, we could liberalize.

[Words indistinct] government to determine the general norms that govern the scientific teaching of a particular subject. Nationals or foreigners in the private sector, individual persons or corporate bodies, could, in my opinion, take care of the management and internal functioning of schools, two conditions that they will have to determine themselves. [applause]

Citizens and militants, training leads to work, and a good labor policy is an important contribution to what we term social welfare. There are many problems in the labor sector: how to match salaries with the cost of living, how to remove the inequality between the salaries of nationals and foreigners, how to create a more reliable pension or social security system.

First, I intend to revise the whole salary policy. One must particularly achieve the elimination of discrimination based merely on the nationality of the worker. In addition, the present social security system must be reinforced. It only covers pensions, professional risks, and family benefits. Health insurance and unemployment benefits have not been included yet [words indistinct].

In the framework of my new 7-year term of office, the reorganization of the social security system, which has begun, will be finalized. The system will cover health benefits and unemploy-

ment benefits. Its services will be extended to independent workers and farmers and will ensure better geographical coverage of the country.

Some years ago, I created the Mobutu Sese Seko Fund for our artists. I would not like to talk again about what happened as far as the organization and management of this fund is concerned. However, during the present 7-year term of office there will be a complete census of all persons who distinguished themselves in the field of Zairian literature, music, arts or, sports and who have now retired. A man like Bolamba — a renowned writer — and a man like Antoine Roger were happy during the colonial era. But today, Bolamba Lokole is experiencing misery and desolation in this era of authenticity. [applause] How can one make me admit what is inadmissible? As far as I am concerned, I am going to organize myself to take charge of these great militants of our authenticity. Their living standard must correspond with the dignity of our era and the honor they have done to our party and country throughout the world. [applause]

Moreover, I am always upset when I observe what sometimes happens when a militant dies. The bereaved family must find a hearse and he sometimes pays very dear for it. It must find a coffin and buy it very dear. The enterprises established in Zaire and engaged in this macabre trade are only after their profits. [applause] The more the number of the dead, the better they live. All of us are militants of the MPR; we can no longer abandon families to their fate. Zaire possesses almost 60 percent of the African forest. Therefore, wood is not lacking for the fabrication of coffins. The party can acquire a sufficient number of vehicles that can be transformed into hearses — why not? — and sent to all the regions of the country in order to enable all our militants, including even the poorest, to bury their dead relatives in dignity. [applause] On these two points, we are going to take very adequate steps to ease the burden of families.

Citizens and militants, I have made a very long speech. I have dealt with numerous points; you must have noted that I have not talked about the political organizations. This does not mean that these organizations no longer have any future. The truth is that we do not have any political problem in Zaire. Our fundamental options are clear and remain unchanged:

1. Zaire is and remains a unitary, democratic, social, and secular state;

2. The MPR is the country's sole institution;

3. The single-party system remains for us the only system of valid government. [applause]

To be sure, we are entirely satisfied with our country's political organization; however, there are shortcomings as in any human organization. I am saying this because the Zairian people have acquired a sense of criticism and their sense of observation is very much developed. They see everything, they follow everything, and everything finally comes to light. My recent tours of the interior of the country to thank the militants following the presidential election and my visits to the military barracks enlightened me. As the constitutional guarantor of the smooth functioning of all the organs of our party state, I will restore order wherever it is necessary [words indistinct]. [applause]

The Za'rian revolution entered its 20th year of its existence 10 days ago. It is therefore old. Throughout its long march, our joys, pains, successes, and failures enabled the revolution to be consolidated. The 7-year term of office that has just ended has been the most difficult of my career, but it had the merit of having faced with faith and determination a crisis whose magnitude and persistence spare no one. Despite the tribulations and the ups and downs of the past, Zaire presents — on the eve of this new start — a confident image.

Thanks to all the political reforms we have courageously introduced, thanks to the rigor with which we were able to manage our economy, and thanks to the constancy of our foreign policy, our country has now recovered its credibility with its partners throughout the world.

Our determination to present ourselves with strength and confidence at the great rendezvous of the universe must remain unshakeable. To all outside observers and to all our partners, we say that the Zaire of the past is definitively dead! The past belongs to the past.

BURKINA

Sankara Says Political Situation 'Stabilized'

AB050855 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Dec 5 (AFP) — The political situation in Burkina Faso has now stabilised, after the past year's series of policy clashes between military members of the government and the Marxist-Leninist Patriotic League for Development (Lipad), the country's ruler, Captain Thomas Sankara, said in an interview here Tuesday.

There were still "difficulties," he said, but the "mobilisation and vigilance" of the people were the new stability's best guarantee against "a reactionary minority which will always try to reconquer its privileges and which can do so in alliance with external forces which share the same interests."

Capt Sankara stressed that "the forces of the left have, in their majority, understood what is at stake, and share the political orientation of the national revolutionary council."

(Lipad supplied six ministers in the first administration set up by Capt Sankara after he seized power in Burkina Faso (then called Upper Volta), in a coup in August last year. In a reshuffle a year later, four of the five still in the cabinet — the sixth had been sacked four months earlier — were dropped and assigned to oversee a house-building programme.

(A dozen Lipad members, including four ex-ministers, were suspended from the civil service, in keeping with calls from the grassroots Committees for the Defence of the Revolution.)

Capt Sankara recalled that "in the first moments of the revolution, leftist elements, in the fever of internal mobilisation against the reactionary right, let their personal or factional ambitions take precedence over the interests of the people, but that is no longer the case today." He praised the social and economic work of the nationwide defence committees, noting that they had led to the disappearance of the traditional chiefs as a political institution.

Capt Sankara added that his regime respected religious beliefs as long as they were practised "in their setting and do not attack the revolutionary process."

His government's economic concerns were, first, to see that the people had enough to eat and were eventually able to become self-sufficient in food production, and next to combat unemployment by job-producing investments.

"We want to count if possible on ourselves for the financing, with international cooperation as a complement," the captain said.

He remarked that such help was currently insufficient, but it was now better adapted to the country's needs "because we have explained our political and economic orientations to our partners in keeping with our concern to be independent, and have set up the necessary structures of coordination and supervision."

Christian Nucci To Attend Farmer's Congress

AB051732 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, today received in audience Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the foreign minister in charge of cooperation and development. At the end of the audience the French minister obligingly replied to questions from the press. Mr Nucci first of all gave the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] As you know, the Ministry of Cooperation contributed toward the organization of the World Congress of Young Farmers, and this organization invited me to participate in the congress which is taking place in your country. The organization of this congress is a clear manifestation of France's solidarity with your country and those in the Sahel.

[Unidentified reporter] The Fourth World Congress of Young Farmers opened this morning in a country which suffers from climatic hazards, particularly drought. Has this congress planned something special for the Sahelian countries?

[Nucci] I cannot in any way know the outcome of the deliberations, but considering the venue of the congress, and the seriousness of the situation, I am certain that the issue of desert encroachment and drought will be discussed.

[Reporter] Quite recently, our minister of commerce issued a warning to French economic operators who do not invest in the country's development projects, while the French authorities themselves are involved in these projects. As a representative of the French Government, what is your stand on this issue?

[Nucci] I met French industrialists last night soon after my arrival. I told them that they should contribute toward the programs and aims of the government of your country. I believe they were moved by my address. They agreed to my proposals and I believe they will make every effort to get more involved in the country's development projects. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

Briefs

Nigerian Ambassador Presents Credentials — The president of the Republic of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, on 5 November received the letters of accreditation of the new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Cape Verde, Major General Zamani Lekwot. [Excerpt] [*Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Nov 84 p 2 AB*]

Ambassador Presents Credentials — The president of the Republic, Aristides Pereira, on 30 October received the letters of credence of the new ambassador of Sierra Leone, Her Excellency Mrs Marian Judith Tanner Kamara. [Excerpt] [*Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Nov 84 p 5 AB*]

GHANA

Rawlings on Domestic, African Political Situations

AB051921 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has stressed that if the interest of Ghanaians should conflict with those of the PNDC or its chairman on the proposed national assembly, the interest of the people will come first. This is because members of the government are not in power to make a career of politics or to accumulate wealth, neither are they in power for the love of it. Rather, they are to serve and defend the people's interest, and if they should prove incapable of doing this then they will have no right to the offices they hold. Chairman Rawlings recalled these objectives of the revolution during an interview with the London-based *AFRICA* magazine in connection with the PNDC's third anniversary.

Recounting some of the successes of the government so far, Flight Lt Rawlings said there is now a growing consciousness among the people of the nature of the problems of their daily life. There is also an increasing confidence within the communities and work places to tackle these problems. He explained that the improvement of environmental sanitation in a village is not a political objective, it is a necessity and people will mobilize themselves to deal with it.

When the chairman was asked to comment on the notion that detractors of the revolution see in it the loss of human and legal rights, he questioned: Which human and legal rights have been lost? Flight Lt Rawlings asked: Is it the right of the present farmer or factory worker to stand helplessly, watching his child suffer from malnutrition or die from lack of drugs while politicians ostentatiously misappropriated the nation's wealth? And is it the right of the privileged to justice in a court while the ordinary men and women are treated on a different standard?

Referring to problems associated with the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, Chairman Rawlings said these are inevitable in all human society, but he declared that there has to be a weeding out of the bad elements and an examination of the weaknesses in their structure.

On the African scene as a whole, Flight Lt Rawlings said the only way for the OAU to overcome its problems is for African countries to refuse to allow themselves to be used in the divisive manipulations of power blocks outside the continent. African states must also give serious consideration to the ways in which they help and support each other in solving their common problems.

British Minister of State Arrives in Accra

AB051702 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The British minister of state at the Foreign Office in charge of overseas development, Mr Timothy Raison, arrived in Accra this morning to begin a 3-day visit to Ghana. He will hold talks with the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and secretaries of state. Their discussions will center on the progress of the national economic recovery program and further aid to Ghana.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Mr Raison said he will also discuss the disbursement of a half a million pounds sterling grant to Ghana last year and a further pledge for 1985-86. Practical ways of developing assistance to Ghana will also be taken care of.

Mr Raison said the visit is a practical demonstration of the cordial relations between Ghana and Britain. He expressed his country's support for the PNDC efforts at reviewing the economy.

Holds Talks With Officials

AB060106 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The visiting British minister for overseas development, Mr Timonthy Raison, today held discussions with the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, behind closed doors.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Raison said his government is impressed by steps being taken to strengthen the Ghanaian economy. He hoped for further discussions with other members of the government on ways in which Britain can help Ghana in the recovery program.

In addition, he will be going to Lome to sign the Lome III Agreement which, according to him, makes provision for substantial aid to the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries.

Mr Raison said Britain has budgeted for 1,100 million pound sterling to developing countries, two-thirds of which will go to Commonwealth countries.

On emergency food aid, he said even though it is helpful, the Ghana Government should lay emphasis on developing agriculture, as this is the only way to resolve the food crisis. Mr Raison also held a meeting behind closed doors with the Provisional National Defense Council coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, and the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway.

IMF To Grant $58 Million Loan To Offset Slump

AB060104 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Ghana is to get $58 million from the IMF to help her overcome a slump in export growth. The IMF said 3 years of drought had hit agricultural and cereal production and export earnings have fallen by 17 percent.

It said the loan was made from its commodity lending facility designed to help primary producing countries overcome factors largely beyond their control.

LIBERIA

Head of State Appoints New Ministry Officials

AB052352 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has made several new appointments within government. Colonel (Thomas Ring), who is assistant minister for public affairs at the Ministry of National Defense, was appointed deputy information minister for administration, while Mr (Jesse Kane), radio program producer at Liberian Broadcasting System, was appointed as assistant information minister for public affairs. Mr (Kringer Harris) was also appointed special assistant assisting the minister at the Ministry of Information.

Meanwhile, the head of state has appointed Mr (Ismael A. Sherif), president general of the Liberia Federation of Labor Unions, and Mr (Eugene Cooper) as members of the board of directors of the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation. Anthony Joseph (Toho) received appointment as the city solicitor in Grand Kru County, while attorney Nicolas Sante was appointed county attorney for Grand Kru County. The appointments take immediate effect.

Defense Minister on Arrest of Four Persons

AB060053 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Defense Minister Major General Gray D. Allison has clarified that the recent arrest in Monrovia of Ezekiel Pajibo and three others had nothing to do with their membership of the proposed Liberian People's Party. Mr Pajibo, a senior student of the University of Liberia, along with Mr James Fromoyan, a former instructor at the University of Liberia, Miss Lucia Nassally, and Mr Dempster Yallah, both employees of the Ministry of Agriculture, were arrested by some security personnel last week for undisclosed reasons.

Gen Allison told a press conference today at the Benson Street Defense Ministry office that the four were arrested as suspects for clandestinely writing and circulating anonymous leaflets designed to assassinate the character of government officials and create chaos in the country. He said it was not the intention of government to interfere in the affairs of any political party, but added that it is equally the responsibility of government to protect the interests and sovereignty of the nation. He, however, indicated that the four will be brought to justice as soon as investigations were concluded by the security force.

Later, Minister Allison displayed at the press conference a cut stencil of a prepared statement which was written by Mr Pajibo under the coverup of the Student Interest Committee, SIC, and intended for circulation on the campus of the University of Liberia. Mr Pajibo, who was present at the news conference, admitted writing the document which, he said, was intended for distribution next Monday among students at the university. He said it was solely aimed at rallying the students' support for the presentation of a series of grievances to government. The document, which was read during the press conference by Mr Pajibo, among other things called on government to reinstate the dismissed administration of the University of Liberia [UL] headed by former President Dr Mary Antoinette Brown Sherman. It also called for the reinstitution of the UL Students Union and the setting up of a commission of inquiry to investigate incidents leading to the closure of the university last August 22.

Mr Pajibo, however, said the document in question was personally written by him without any collaborators and that the clandestine [words indistinct]. During the press conference, the director of the National Security Agency, Mr Silvestor Moses, said his agency has information about the [words indistinct] but said some of them were on the run. Mr Moses said his security men had at one time purchased reams of papers from members of [words indistinct] and worked closely with them, adding, we know them but they do not know us.

Government To Continue To Uphold Freedom of Press

AB060102 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Information Minister Carlton Carpeh has said that the Government of Liberia will continue to uphold freedom of the press, but said such freedom must be exhibited by a high degree of responsibility. He said freedom of the press must not necessarily be designed in the (?coffers) of government, but noted that the press has the responsibility to report unbiasedly and examine issues before reporting.

The information minister was speaking today at a Defense Ministry press conference, where Defense Minister Gray Allison explained issues surrounding the circulation of anonymous leaflets. He said the circulation of anonymous leaflets was intended to upset the credibility of the country and depict a bad picture of Liberia in the eyes of foreigners. The information boss said as Liberia moved toward civilian rule, it was the responsibility of the press to report issues [words indistinct] to enhance the normal flow of information between the government and its people.

Minister Carpeh called on the press to examine the intention behind the action and not merely report surface materials for propaganda and sensationalism.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives French Army Chief 4 Dec

AB051222 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Receiving the French chief of Army staff, General Rene Imbot, at Dodan Barracks yesterday, the head of state announced that the strength of the Nigerian Army had decreased from 300,000 in 1970 to about 120,000.

General Buhari expressed the hope that Nigeria would benefit from the experience of France in military matters.

The chief of staff of the French Army had earlier told Gen Buhari that his country was reorganizing its Army and invited the Nigerian Army to the French Army exercises due to be held soon.

Gen Imbot was accompanied by his Nigerian counterpart, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, and the French ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Michel Drumetz.

TOGO

Lome III Convention Ministerial Meeting Opens

AB052225 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The Lome III Convention meeting opened yesterday at the 2 February Hotel in Lome. The preliminary ministerial meeting of the Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries group continued this afternoon at the Rally of Togolese People [RPT] House. The ministers and heads of delegation of the ACP examined problems of internal structure and questions related to the future of the organization before signing the new Lome Convention, which is considered as a new phase in the relations between the ACP and the EEC.

ANGOLA

UN Envoy Blames RSA, Allies for Namibia Status

MB051005 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan representative in the United Nations, reaffirmed in the UN General Assembly that the nonimplementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 rests exclusively with racist South Africa and its imperialist allies. The Angolan diplomat reiterated the People's Republic Angola's support for and contributions toward the Namibian cause. He underlined that these efforts have met strong resistance from South Africa and its allies.

MADAGASCAR

Over 50 Killed in Youth Gang Clashes

AB060810 Paris AFP in English 0745 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Antananarivo, Dec 6 (AFP) — Bloody clashes in the past 48 hours between rival youth gangs have left more than 50 people dead here in the Malagasy capital, reliable sources reported early today. They said that Tuesday evening, practitioners of kung fu had attacked and set fire to a camp for dropouts originally set up by the Madagascar Government in a bid to reintegrate them into society.

Known as "T.T.S." (from the Malagasy words for "unemployed people aware of their responsibilities"), the inmates are widely blamed for chronic insecurity here, caused particularly by theft and forms of racketeering. The sources said the fighting was especially violent, but was strictly confined by a ring of security forces to a street in the Soarano District near Independence Avenue.

In August, the authorities banned the practice of kung fu, an oriental martial art. But the neutrality, not to say the passivity, of the security forces after the kung fu adepts attacked is generally interpreted here as implicit approval by the government for letting a "settling of scores" go ahead as a way of cleaning up the social atmosphere. Although the local media have not, for the moment, been allowed to report the clashes, the sources reported great reflief among the general public that the T.T.S. camp had been destroyed.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Defector Cites RSA Violations of Nkomati Pact

MB051135 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A high-level defector from the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits says that South Africa has been systematically violating the Nkomati nonaggression pact. The defector is Constantino Reis, a former Maputo University student and champion athlete who ran for Mozambique at the Moscow Olympics. Reis was with the MNR in South Africa from October 1982 until June 1983, when he was sent to an MNR base inside Mozambique. He later became disillusioned and surrendered to the Mozambican authorities in July this year, accepting the government's offer of amnesty. He now lives in Maputo.

In an interview with AIM published today, Reis said he was certain that South Africa was violating the Nkomati Accord, at least until his surrender last July. He said that 5 to 10 days after the accord was signed in March, two South African boats unloaded armaments for the MNR on the coast north of Beira port. There was so much materiel on board, he said, that it took 15 days to unload the boat.

According to Reis, MNR units in the Mozambican province of Sofala were in regular radio contact with their rear base near Pietersburg in South Africa's Transvaal Province. After Nkomati, he said, South Africa continued to send instructions to the MNR. Reis is, however, pessimistic about the MNR's long term prospects. He says that if South Africa honors the Nkomati Accord, it will mean the end of the MNR.

Commentary on Defector's Statements

MB060818 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] A key figure in the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamn] bandit gang operating in Mozambique has given himself up to the Mozambican authorities. This is obviously a blow to the MNR and their foreign backers, because Constantino Reis, as an olympic athlete, was a well-known figure in Mozambique, and this is the only well-known Mozambican personality ever to have joined the bandits.

There are two significant factors in his decision to surrender and accept the government's offer of amnesty. One is that Constantino Reis is not a fool. He is well educated, having studied at the University in Maputo. The second is that he gave himself up while convinced that South Africa is violating the Nkomati Accord and continuing to supply the bandits in Mozambique.

On the first point, Reis was intelligent enough to understand that the Mozambican Government was serious in its announcement that bandits who surrender will be amnestied and reintegrated into society. He is proved right and is now being given a chance to start afresh.

On the second point, Reis says that the bandits' link with South Africa continued after Nkomati with supplies of weapons and the continuation of a radio link with a base in South Africa. Yet, with this reassurance (?fresh) in his mind, Reis decided it was time to get out. Not only him, but other bandit leaders have run away to neighboring countries.

The implication is that Reis and the others who have given themselves up or run away, see no future in the MNR without or with South African support. In this they are correct, but many bandits unfortunately have not yet understood this. They are continuing to carry out atrocities against innocent civilians in

Mozambique. These bandits should understand that the patience of the Mozambican people is not infinite. An offer of amnesty does not last forever. The time for these bandits to follow the example of Constantino Reis is now.

21 'Armed Bandits' Killed in Manica Operations

MB051934 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A military source in Manica Province has disclosed that the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Guro District in that province recently killed 21 armed bandits in search-and-destroy operations against the gangsters' camps. During the operations, our forces captured one antitank mine, one machine gun, [word indistinct], one magnetic needle, and various rounds of ammunition for AKM rifles.

In (Doeroi) region in Chimoio District our forces killed six armed bandits and captured another six bandits. At the same time, our forces at Motocola killed one armed bandit during an operation that led to the release of six people who had been forced to live with the armed bandits.

Meanwhile, three individuals surrendered recently to our authorities in Chimoio after engaging in criminal actions for 2 years as part of the armed bandits. The three bandits said that they surrendered to our authorities after concluding that there was no reason to continue crimes against their own country by indiscriminately killing defenseless people and destroying social and economic facilities. This source added that earlier, between 19 and 23 November of this year, a total of 35 armed bandits were eliminated in Guro and Mussorize districts.

At the headquarters of Mandie region in Guro District, Manica Province, life has begun to return to normal after the destruction of five camps of the armed bandits who were terrorizing the local residents since January 1982. A Radio Mozambique reporter who visited Mandie last Saturday says that the first military operation for the destruction of armed bandits bases was carried out 15 km from the headquarters of the region at the time when the FPLM destroyed the (Demu) enemy base. The last base was destroyed on 18 November in an attack carried out by the FPLM, barely 50 km from this base, at 0510 when the bandits were still sleeping.

NAMIBIA

SWANU Factions Announce Rival Rallies

MB051422 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A row is brewing between two rival factions of the South-West Africa National Union [SWANU]. Both have advertised for separate rallies to be held at the same time at the same venue. the venue is a cemetary commemorating township riots in 1959. The meetings also hold the threat of confrontation with other political groupings.

Radical SWANU leader Kuzeeko Kangeehi has bluntly warned those who collaborate with the South African Government to stay away from the meeting. He says they have spoiled their hands with the blood of the innocent Namibians who died on 10 December 1959. The warning was seen as a reference to the leader of the SWANU faction, Mose Katjiuongua, who is participating in the Multiparty Conference on the constitutional future of Namibia.

Also in Namibia, an amnesty offer to SWAPO insurgents has been extended. Secretary of Justice in Namibia (Fred Visagie) says low morale among the insurgents is one of the considerations for the recent extension of the offer. A recent report says the amnesty offer has been extended several times since its introduction. The offer allows insurgents to surrender to security forces without fear of prosecution.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reagan Not To Receive Tutu; Tutu Supports Protests

MB051639 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has been highly critical of the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, will not be invited to the White House while he is in the United States. Mr Reagan's deputy press secretary said the President had sent a congratulatory message when the Peace Prize was awarded. He said there were no plans for a meeting.

Meanwhile, Bishop Tutu has given his blessings to a series of protests at the South African Embassy in Washington and the spread of the movement across the United States.

Tutu Speaks in New York

MB052020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 5 Dec 84

[By Liz Van Den Nieuwenhof]

[Text] New York, Dec 5, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel laureate and bishop-elect of Johannesburg, told a television audience today that the international community had to exert pressure on South Africa to change its policies because "no one gives up power voluntarily ...they have to be persuaded or forced."

Bishop Tutu, guest on the program, "Why in the World: South Africa Today," was questioned by three high school pupils on the recent events in South Africa.

When asked what he advocated as a program for change, Bishop Tutu replied: "We hoped that the way to dismantling apartheid would be to have a round conference table (sic) with all the authentic leaders of every section of our community in what we would call a national convention and to let them work out a blueprint. Now that is the one way to our goal of a free non-racial, democratic South Africa and that's the route we would like to

follow. But there is another route, a route we want to avert... of violence and the bloodbath."

When questioned about South Africa's new constitutional dispensation, Bishop Tutu said South Africa was trying to "hoodwink the international community into thinking that apartheid is now being adjusted and changed." He blamed the government's attempt "to co-opt Coloreds and Indians into the new constitutional dispensation" as the root cause of the recent unrest.

The unrest, he said, was also exacerbated by increased rents, the increase in the general sales tax, the increase in the cost of transportation for blacks and the increase in unemployment.

What was needed, he said, was assistance and intervention by the international community. "We call on the international community to assist us, to intervene by exerting pressure on the South African government... political pressure, diplomatic pressure, but above all economic pressure. Now I can't call for economic sanctions because the law is such that if I were to say I support disinvestiment, that would be an indictable offence in South Africa, which already tells you a great deal. If the international community does not come to our assistance, and in my view it is our last chance to avoid the bloodbath, then we will get Armageddon."

He said that South Africa had become a country ridden with fear. "One of the things that you notice very quickly is the fact that most of our homes, both black and white homes, have fences around them... that seems to suggest we have almost a kind of concentration-type mentality. There are homes with burglar-proofing and many people sleep with guns under their pillows. And who do they fear? They fear their fellow South Africans," Bishop Tutu said.

He added: "Our people have sought to change the system by peaceful means and each time they have done so they have been met with more intransigeance and brutality on the part of the government."

Bishop Tutu mentioned the Sharpeville riots in 1969 "where many people who protested peacefully were shot in the back," and the June 1976 riots in Soweto when "children protested against their inferior education."

"But the miracle, really, is that black people are still talking to white people and keep saying that our vision is of a society when we will count, not because of biological irrelevances such as skin color, but because we were created in the image of God."

When Bishop Tutu was asked how he saw the United States' present stand on South Africa, he said that through its policy of "constructive engagement" it seemed to confirm the South African Government in its intransigeance. "Things have become worse for blacks and I have said that constructive engagement is an unmitigated disaster for blacks and I hope the Reagan administration in its new term will revise that policy drastically."

He added: "I have to be careful, I'm a guest in this country. I can only speak from the perspective of a black person from South Africa and say that I am deeply distressed that the leader of the free world, of a democratic country, is not siding with the victims of repression, a repression I've described as evil as communism and Nazism."

When one of the three students who questioned Bishop Tutu asked what young Americans could do to bring about change in South Africa, he replied: "Be a nuisance to your parents so that they can realize there are children who are like theirs who just want a place in the sun. They are not asking for an impossible, extravagant thing. And you should ask them why your country is not on the side of human rights and why it supports governments that are repressive governments... the Phillipines, South Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, and those in Latin America."

Protests 'Gathering Steam' in U.S.
MB060700 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The continuing anti-apartheid protests in the United States are gathering more steam. In New York, the city's only black Catholic bishop has been arrested during a demonstration at the Consulate. The demonstration was part of a nationally organized protest against the Pretoria government's racial policies. Six other community leaders were arrested with Bishop Emmerson Moore, raising to about 30 the number arrested since activists started protesting at South African diplomatic missions 3 weeks ago.

At the South African Embassy in Washington, the director of the black American foreign policy group, Transafrica, Randall Robinson, had some harsh words for the South African government:

[Begin Robinson recording] The 21 labor leaders are still in detention. We still do not know their whereabouts, we still do not know whether they are alive or dead, and our government has still not inquired into their situation, much less demanded their release [end recording]. Transafrica director, Randall Robinson,

Pretoria was also criticized by the head of the South African Association of Chamber of Commerce, Assocom. Raymond Parsons was interviewed on American television:

[Begin Parsons recording] The business sector did indicate recently that it was very unhappy about the detention of the trade union leaders, and it has asked that they either be charged in court, or be released, and that these issues, insofar as they bear on the sphere of industrial relations, should be left to the employers and the trade unions to sort out. [end recording] Assocom chief executive Raymond Parsons on American television.

The growing American protests have also evoked a response from top American politicians. A group of 25 conservative members of congress has warned they will seek sanctions against Pretoria unless it moves quickly to abandon apartheid. The congressmen have written a letter to the South African ambassador to Washington, Brand Fourie, in which they demand an immediate end to the recent violence in South Africa, and what they call a demonstrated sense of urgency about scrapping laws that man-

date separation by race. Most of the 25 congress members are Republicans, but they say that will not stop them demanding a review of the U.S. Government's constructive engagement policy towards Pretoria.

Commentary on Washington Demonstrations

MB061010 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 30 Nov 84 p 18

[Editorial: "Not of Our Making"]

[Text] The demonstrations and attempts at occupying the South African embassy in Washington give an added dimension to the onslaught against this country. They coincide with attempts in America to clip the wings of investment in the republic and with the bomb attack at the South African consulate in New York recently.

In past months, South Africa's leaders have been warning that the onslaught against the country would grow worse as the government achieves more success in its policy of dialogue with previously hostile neighbors and the implementation of the new constitution. These developments do not suit South Africa's enemies, and they will do anything — even to the extent of using black American activists — to disrupt the good work.

South Africa is grateful to the American police for their firm action against the demonstrators, but we cannot ignore the implications. As the South African ambassador in Washington said, this new tendency could spill over to other countries. The ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, meant that other countries could become targets like South Africa, but what worries us is that the same tactic could be used against the republic in other countries.

So it is our hope that the American Government will take firm action against the wave of anti-South African protests, to such a degree that those who wish to act in this way would be discouraged from doing so.

Pik Botha To Lead Delegation to Bophuthatswana

MB051430 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha will lead South Africa's delegation to the ceremony being held in Bophuthatswana during which President Lucas Mangope will be sworn in for his second term of office. Venda, Ciskei, and Transkei are also expected to be represented by their different foreign affairs ministers.

Justice Minister Cites Reconciliation, Progress

MB051140 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says the success and progress already achieved and still being achieved in reconciliation between South Africa and its neighbors, and among the population groups in the country itself, is proof that attempts to drive South Africa closer towards the communist fold will not succeed.

Addressing a passing-out parade at the police training college at Hammanskraal, he said that South Africa's recent successes were unacceptable to its enemies. Accordingly, they had been doing everything possible to sow unrest, and propagate and commit acts of violence. Developments in South Africa after the Nkomati Accord had, nevertheless, forced organizations such as the ANC to the conclusion that their role in the affairs was rapidly diminishing.

Mr Coetsee said that every citizen in the country was at liberty to express his political convictions, provided that his actions took place within the framework of the law and prevailing order.

Foreign Ministry Refuses Comment to Defector Charges

MB051940 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] South Africa is refusing to respond to claims made against it by a former Mozambique Resistance Movement [Renamo] member. The MNR defector, Constantino Reis, says South Africa continued to support the rebel movement for at least 4 months after signing the Nkomati Accord.

A spokesperson for the Department of Foreign Affairs says, in his words, the department will not react to statements and allegations by individual persons many of which are made purely for propaganda purposes.

Reis says radio contacts between MNR units inside Mozambique and a rear base in the Transvaal were still operating when he surrendered to government forces in July. He also says two South African boats unloaded arms for the MNR off the Mozambique coast just a week after the Nkomati Accord was signed in March.

Reis, a former athletics champion who represented Mozambique at the 1980 Olympics, says he became disillusioned with the MNR. Under the Nkomati Accord, South Africa pledged to stop supporting the MNR in exchange for an undertaking by Mozambique not to help the ANC.

Commentary on Internal Political Dialogue

MB060606 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Dialogue and Negotiation"]

[Text] The most important signposts on the future course of South Africa's constitutional evolution deals not so much with particu(lar institutional adaptations as with attitudes and approaches. Aptly, they are identified in statements this week by a black and a white, both respected leaders in their fields.

The first points along the path of dialogue as the indispensable channel through which durable solutions may be found. It was elucidated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi after a meeting with the

state president, when he said that dialogue could continue even when there were differences between leaders of different groups.

The second concerns the nature of dialogue. In a speech at the Univeristy of Port Elizabeth, the chairman of SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation], Dr (D.P. de Villiers), listed these characteristics: negotiation, discussion, debate, persuasion, tact, and patience. Those qualities are at a premium right now. That the meaningful accomodation of blacks in political decisionmaking is the most urgent problem with which this country will be confronted in the next few years, need not be argued. While it remains unresolved, it will create increasingly unmanageable tensions and divisions, affecting all other areas of national life.

Over the years, of course, many elements of the answer have been worked out and put into effect. The challenge now is to complete the process, to come up with a comprehensive framework bringing the black people into a system that provides for full political participation for all. It is probably the most difficult part of the process. It must deal with matters like political rights for blacks outside the national and independent states, whose numbers will be increasing in the years to come. It must address the question of citizenship, and forms of association between the ethnically based states.

Above all, it must ensure that the democratic principles that are generally espoused do in fact find expression in the governing institutions of this multiethnic society, that one form of political domination is not replaced by that spawned by traditional unitary constitutions, a perpetually unstable and mistrustful coalition of minorities preoccupied with trying to impose their will on other minorities, who in turn will be struggling unceasingly against their exclusion from power.

The liberal Western prescription would negate the very purpose of the exercise, destroying both democracy and all hopes of future stability and progress. These are issues which will not be resolved through blueprint thinking, or intransigent demands on the part of the participants. They must be tackled through dialogue and negotiation, in a continuous search for areas of agreement, and moving forward on common ground so established.

The essence of that approach is genuine participation by all in the process from which solutions must emerge, and it is further characterized by the acceptance among all participants that groups have interests vital to their survival that they cannot be expected to sacrifice, and that such rights must be reconciled and accomodated in the final framework. The approach has been described as a new style of politics, the only one capable of securing, in the present-day reality in South Africa, a harmonious, stable, and lasting dispensation for its peoples.

Soweto Leader Manyosi Killed After Party Caucus

MB060732 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0729 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Soweto, Dec 6, SAPA — Mr Edward Manyosi, chairman of the Soweto Management Committee and tipped to succeed Mr Ephraim Tshabalala as mayor, was assassinated in Soweto early this morning. He was shot dead after he left a party caucus where he was tipped to take over reigns as the new boss of Soweto.

The shooting took place at Mofolo North about 1 am. A car with four occupants intercepted Mr Manyosi's car and a gunman sitting on the back seat fired four shots, hitting Mr Manyosi in the head and in the body.

The chief of the Soweto CID [Criminal Investigation Division], Brigadier J.J. Viktor, confirmed the shooting and said no arrests had been made.

A Soweto councillor, Mr Edward Kunene, who was with Mr Manyosi at the time of the shooting, said about 14 councillors had attended a caucus, at which a decision was taken to elect Mr Manyosi today as new mayor.

Before the councillors left the meeting they heard that there were men who were waiting to ambush and kill them. They decided that none of them should go home alone. They decided that each should be accompanied by an armed man, and that Mr Manyosi should not sleep at his home.

Four councillors accompanied Mr Manyosi to his Jabulani home in three cars to get his pajamas. There they noticed a car parked at a street corner. Mr Manyosi went inside, took his pajamas and the councillors cars left in a convoy.

When the group reached Mofolo township they stopped outside the house of Mr Kunene. A car approached at high speed. Four shots were fired at the car in which Mr Manyosi was. The bullets passed through the windscreen and Mr Manyosi collapsed.

The other councillors returned the fire but the car disappeared into the night. Mr Manyosi was taken to hospital where he was certified dead, Mr Kunene said.

Pretoria Township To Establish Own Police Force

MB051416 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A Pretoria township is to establish its own police force. This has been announced by the chairman of the Mamelodi Management Committee, (Zekali Dlaze). He says the township police force will not be used to enforce apartheid legislation against residents but to protect them from criminals. (Dlaze) has referred specifically to permits needed by whites to enter townships. He said, in his words, people of any color or creed are free to come in or out of our area. Secretary of the Town Council, (S. Mabusela), says there are a few obstacles the council still has to clear before it can proceed with the establishment of the force.